

# Heritage and Destiny



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The Radical Voice of British Nationalism

Winter 2003

## No One Likes Us (the English) But we don't care!

The immediate subject of this article is the anti-English movies *Braveheart* and *The Patriot* but the broader subject is the liberal interpretation of American history and the War for Independence so as to create a schizophrenic divorce between White Americans and their European ancestors and cousins. I believe this issue to be a critical one, which our scholars must some day address. The proper interpretation of American history is that we are a continuation of and not a rejection or repudiation of the race and culture of our ancestors in Europe.

The proper conservative interpretation of the American Revolution is that (a) we were fighting - as initially proclaimed before the catastrophic error of the universalist precepts of the Declaration of Independence - for "the rights of Englishmen" and (b) that the Revolution was not a divorce but was simply a teenaged child coming of age.

This article also contains correspondence I sent to the Georgia League of the South forwarding an article from the British press about English sympathies still being with the Confederacy, a friend's letter to me and my previous reply to him on the Celtic South theory. The original article from the British press is well worth a read, as it contains portions on the now forgotten poet Henry Timrod.

One rarely strays from the truth by believing the opposite of what is promoted in the news media and entertainment media. The very fact that Hollywood has set about producing anti-English movies such as *Braveheart* and *The Patriot* is instructive. As to *Braveheart*: Historically the movie strayed far from the truth. The cruelty shown by Edward I to the Scots, however, is certainly historical fact as is the fact that William Wallace, a yeoman and not a noble as is so often the

case, was a great Scottish patriot and a man of admirable character. *The Patriot* greatly overstated the case against the Crown in the American War for Independence. The supposedly grievous injuries to the colonists by the Royal government were nothing - not one percent - of what we suffer today from "our" government - and not merely in Washington but in Atlanta too.

As a truth-seeker, you might want to search out a copy of *Oliver Wiswell* by Kenneth Roberts, the famous author of historical novels. This gives the American Revolution from the viewpoint of an American Loyalist (and around one third of the colonists were loyal to the Crown). Georgia was the most loyal of all with support for the Crown and support for the Rebels about evenly divided. Oliver Wiswell was the principal Loyalist pam-



Mel Gibson with Old Glory leads the American charge through the massed ranks of the nasty English imperialists, and on to victory?

phleteer and propagandist. He was a real person.

Our enemies have worked historically to pick at the scabs of the Revolution and to misuse it as a means of creating a kind of historical schizophrenia among our people in which we who have lived in this country for about fifteen generations are to be divorced from and to hate our ancestors who lived in Britain for forty five generations before coming here - and bringing their genes, language, religion and culture with them.

If one stops and reflects for a moment, the advantage to the Hollywood elite and the people and political movements they encapsulate of misinterpreting the Revolution so as to create this kind of social alzheimers and schizophrenia is obvious. You will never find them urging their own people to hate their people and religion in the Old World of misinterpreting the Revolution so as to create this kind of so

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## Heritage and Destiny: The Radical Voice of British Nationalism

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## Editorial

Welcome to Issue 10 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Well as most of you will gather now, we are running a little behind! Its been a year and a half since our last issue and much has changed since then. The American Friends of the BNP (AF-BNP) is no more and I have relocated back to Britain. For the present I will be based in Blackburn, Lancashire (a former mill town in north-west England). Many of you will already know Blackburn was the town where the BNP won a local Council by-election victory back in November of last year.

Some readers will know the true story of the end of the AF-BNP, but perhaps many of you only heard the version our enemies told. I am not going to use this editorial to give my version of events, however I am preparing an article on the subject, which I hope to include in our next issue.

*Heritage and Destiny* from issue 1 was the publication of the AF-BNP, however as the AF-BNP is no more where do we go from here? The editorial team have decided the magazine should not be linked to any one political party or organization (for the time being anyway). Instead we will be the "Radical Voice of British Nationalism", both here in the United Kingdom and overseas, but mainly in America, (where at present the majority of our subscribers and readers are located).

All subscriptions will be honoured in full, no matter how long it takes! Remember *National Vanguard* had a five year gap between issues and *Restistance* about three years. Now both are coming out again on a regular basis and so will *Heritage and Destiny*. We will start again as a quarterly and just see how it goes from there. The editorial team would like to go monthly as soon as possible, but that depends on many factors, including the amount of time and money we have.

Talking of money! Six (6)-issue subscriptions will remain at \$24.00, in the States/Worldwide and £18.00 in the UK. You will notice that we have two address's now, one in Virginia in the U.S. and the main one in Blackburn in the UK. It should not take rocket science to work out which one of these you should use if you are in America or in the UK. Subscribers/readers in other parts of the world should use the UK address, as your correspondence will be answered quicker that way. All cheques/Money Orders (in U.S. Dollars or UK Pounds only please) should be made payable to *Heritage and Destiny*. Please donot send cash, unless by recorded deliverly.

Thank you for your letters, please keep them coming as we want to get the two-page "Letters From Readers" started again - from the next issue. We also need press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles, not just on subjects relevant to Britain and British-Americans, but on radical, racial-Nationalism worldwide. Last, but of course not least, we need your regular donations to start coming in again - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or evan Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford.

I am sorry if this issue is a little confused as well as dated in some parts.

We had most of the articles and reviews from a year and a half ago, when we ceased publication and it has just been a case of throwing them together for this issue.

From our next issue, number 11 we hope to start to get the magazine far more standardised, as it was up to and including issue 9.

Subscribers will be pleased to see that we have included the third and final part of David Ritchey's article on George Orwell - "Mucking about in the great scam, George Orwell and the Spanish Civil War". Also included are some of the long book and movie reviews from Martin Kerr, which you all love I know. Martin also has written the first in a series of articles of the history of the American racial nationalist movement. The first one is on the Columbians.

Those of you with access to the Internet, should check out our new look website at [www.heritageanddestiny.com](http://www.heritageanddestiny.com) - I think you will agree our webmaster Carl Clifford has done a great job here, however we are always looking for improvements. So if you have any critissums, suggestions or ideas for the site, e-mail us at - [editor@heritageanddestiny.com](mailto:editor@heritageanddestiny.com) - we would love to here from you.

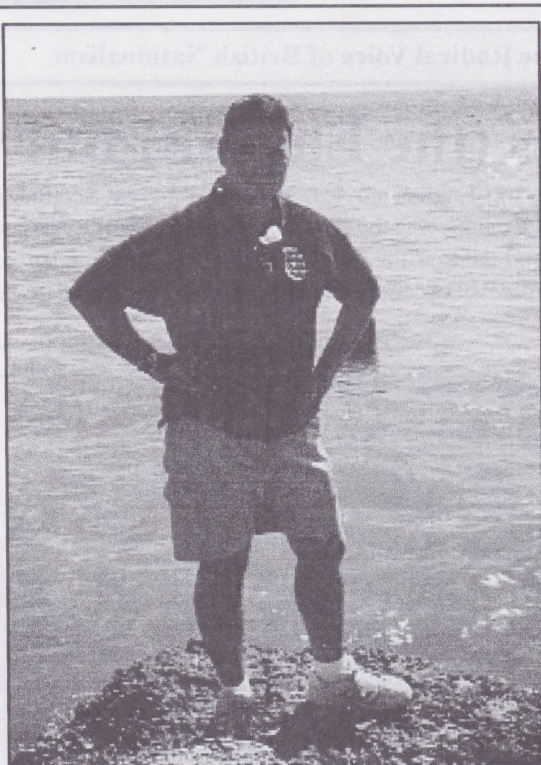
In many ways it was sad to leave the States, I had some great times there and met and made many new friends (and finally got married to one of them!). Jenny my wife and I arrived back in England on November 8 of last year. We had only been here two weeks and the BNP go and win a by-election in Mill Hill ward! (about three miles away from where we live). That night I was in down-town Blackburn with BNP leader Nick Griffin and 50 or so other BNP members and supporters when the result came through from the nearby town hall that the BNP had won by just sixteen votes, beating all three main

parties (Labour, Liberal and Conservative). It was a historic evening and I was proud to there. I would not have swapped anything (not including my Key West, Florida vacations!) not to have been there.

Even though the weather here is horrible; the food awful; the beer warm (and the pubs shut at 11pm); the price of gas here is about \$6.00 a gallon; and a packet of fags (cigaretts) will cost you \$7.00. In general the prices here are higher and the wages lower. There is little or no free speech, no First, Second or indeed any amendments, as there is no constistuation. And Nationalist activists are getting jailed for putting out fliers opposing Islam and for speaking out against third world immigration.

However after saying all that, this is my home and this is where the real battle for Western civilization will be won or lost. We may win or we may not, but at least we have a fighting chance here in Europe as we are organized. Back in the States, and lets all be honest, the battle is almost over, before it has even got started. The US (and Canada) are now the only White nations without an organized racial-Nationalist opposition party. What is even more saddening is it does not look as if America ever will.

I think the point I am trying to make is, America is great in many ways and I really enjoyed my seven and a half years there, but here in Lanacashire, in England, I am on the front line where history is being made every single day and its great to be back!



Mark Cotterill standing on the most southern point on the continental USA, in Key West Florida, October 2002



The same Hollywood, which revels in *The Patriot*, depicts its own people's connection to their ancestors quite differently in such movies as *The Chosen*. And as Southerners, we know how Hollywood has falsified the history of the South and defamed Southerners. It is very basic then that anti-English movies produced by the same people who bring us *A Time to Kill* should immediately be received not merely with scepticism but with a deep-seated and righteous hatred. In Hollywood pop-culture, the English are certainly not looked upon in a positive light.

As to the "Celtic South" theory, I have no books to recommend to refute it because it is such a quacky, baseless, modern, concocted theory that nothing exists to refute it. It is tantamount to finding a book that refutes an allegation that George Washington was actually a Tibetan Lama. Concerning the article by a Dr. Jimmy Cantrell which I outlined the arguments against this theory (which he was promoting and "proving" by literary analysis of a novel - yes, I know that's crazy) and refuted his arguments. I asked him for specific evidence to support his contentions. He has declined to provide it for the obvious reason that no evidence exists. The arguments against the theory are as follows:

The theory is completely modern. There is no historical support for it. It is based upon two recent books published in the last fifteen years or so by Dr. Grady McWhiney, and Forrest MacDonald, both of whom are interested in Celtic things because of their last names. These books, which I have scanned, are devoid of real documentation. Dr. McWhiney's book seems to support his contention by citing supposed "folkways" of the Southern people which he claims - without any real evidence - are somehow "Celtic." No one at the time of the Civil War recognized the struggle as being a continuation of the Celt vs. Anglo quarrel in Mother Britain.

The role of British origins at the time as a cause of the War were seen as follows: The South had remained Anglo-Saxon and British. The North had been changed by immigration into a mainly non-British region.

This is how Jeff Davis and others viewed it. There is a two volume biography of Confederate hero Stonewall Jackson by a British Colonel named Henderson which goes into this in its introduction. This biography is usually available at larger League of The South functions on one or more of the bookstands.

Surely a fine and healthy respect for the wisdom of our ancestors would cause us to view this Celtic South theory with scepticism when none of our ancestors or anyone in the north ever observed this alleged reason for the war at the time. Were Davis, Stephens, Lee, Calhoun and the rest of our leadership so retarded that they did not recognize it at the time? Were six generations of Southerners after the defeat so retarded that they never caught on until these two historians came out with their "new discovery" in the late 1980's? (A discovery based upon evidence deduced from purported similarities in "folk culture" and now bolstered by literary analysis of novels!)

Contrary to the claims of the Celtic-South theorists, as pointed out in the introduction to the Jackson biography to which I refer you, Lincoln was elected by the immigrant vote. (An early example of the dangers of allowing people into your country who are radically different and adversarial to the native population.). The only group in

the north which did not give Lincoln a majority vote was the Anglo-Saxon original British stock! The very group we now hear damned and blamed for the war by these theorists!

The lack of any demographic data, and here I should say genuine demographic data, to support the "folk culture" and "literary analysis" of the Celtic South, is not really surprising, as there is none!

Cantrell, as the latest disciple of the Celtic South promoters, claimed in his writings that upland Southerners were descended from (a) Irish Catholics expelled from Ireland by Cromwell (1650's) and later by William of Orange (1690) and (b) Scottish Jacobite Catholics expelled from Scotland in 1745.



Mel Gibson as William Wallace in *Braveheart*

This is utter nonsense. There was never any Irish Catholic immigration into the South until the 1840's and it was limited to a few coastal cities like Savannah and Charleston. The only Jacobite Scottish immigration into the South consisted of a small settlement on the coast of North Carolina in the late 1740's. First, they settled on the coast not in the uplands. Second, they were monarchists and loyal to the Crown in the Revolution. They were brutally massacred by the American "Patriots" and the remnants who survived the massacre (including interestingly enough Flora MacDonald who had hidden Prince Charles after Culloden) fled the country and went home to Scotland.

Dr. Cantrell - and all other promoters of this line - have categorically declined to provide me or any other critic of the theory with any evidence to support their claim of Irish and Scottish Catholic Celtic settlement in the South. The reason is

obvious. There is no evidence to support these claims because they are fabrications. The ultimate evil of this theory is to divide the White Christian population in the South and in the nation by resurrecting an historic quarrel from Britain, which is of no relevance to the critical issues facing our people today. The divisiveness is evidenced by the claims of Cantrell and others, and I quote, "as you will see if I can locate these mailings, that upland Southerners had more in common with and identified more with the heathen, stone age, non-White Indians than with Southerners of English extraction."

I ask you to stop for a moment and reflect on this claim and the significance of it. Have you ever heard anything so silly? So evil? So false? Can you imagine that an upland Appalachian farmer like my father's ancestors in Pickens, South Carolina, ever imagined they had more in common with Cherokee Indians than with their English neighbors in the lowlands of South Carolina, with whom they shared their language, their religion, their race and their culture? This is so insane as to be almost certifiable.

The second example of how evil and divisive this theory is lies in the fact that one can quite commonly attend meetings of the League of The South, The Southern Party and of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and hear ethnic aspersions - cast upon the English. These people are not opposed to ethnic aspersions per se. They are quite prepared to attack and belittle people because of their ethnic background. So long as the group being vilified are our English ancestors, the people who spoke the language of Shakespeare and held the Faith of Milton.

These same people who routinely engage in hate propaganda against Anglo-Saxons become enraged if anyone raises issues con-



cerning the role of non-whites or Jews. This they find intolerable because - they say - they find "racism" and "anti-semitism" repulsive due to their moral sensibilities against group criticisms. Until, as I have pointed out, they can shift the subject back to the evil Anglo-Saxons. I ask you again to stop for a moment and reflect on this startling state of affairs. Can you imagine anything worse? More subversive of and harmful to our people's chances of surviving the critical challenges we face? The Devil himself could not have devised anything worse.

The latest anti-English movie to hit the theaters is *Bloody Sunday* which has already won eleven international prizes, including the Golden Bear at Berlin. The 'Celtic South' crowd will just love this one, as it makes the English out to be 'right bastards', as my old Gran would say. In the movie, which tries to be a documentary, the English army, (mainly number one Para), are shown shooting innocent Irish Catholics in the back as they run for cover. Great propaganda for Teddy Kennedy and the American Friends of IRA/Sinn Fein.

Here is something to lift morale. An English journalist has written this pro-Southern meditation on the 4th of July. It's a healthy antidote to the fantasy about the War being a struggle between the "Celtic South" and an "Anglo-Saxon North" to be reminded that it was Anglo-Saxon England more than any other country in Europe which sympathized with the South.

World of books by a N Wilson:  
The Fourth of July has come and gone. Belated greetings to all American readers. It seems appropriate in, as it were, the Octave of Independence Day to go back to the Civil War. For most English readers, the literature of the American Civil War will mean Stephen Crane's sublime tale *The Red Badge of Courage* (one of the best war stories ever written) or dear old Walt Whitman's homoerotic laments over the wounded Federal troops. It is a paradox that we should know chiefly the literature of the Union, when at the time most English people (including, famously, Mr. Gladstone), assumed that the South would win. ("We may have our own opinions about slavery," said the great Liberal Chancellor in Newcastle Town Hall in 1862, "but there is no doubt that Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation" (Loud cheers).

English sympathy is still, broadly, with the Confederacy. If we admire the independent spirit which led to the formation of the United States in the first place, we must always regard the attempt of the North to prevent the secession of the Southern States as a tyranny far worse than George III's. Moreover, where the Yankees stood for the modern in all its mechanized ugliness - railroads, usury, big business - the Confederacy's was the last stand of the Old World. If you think like this, then you will share my view that it is sad that the "laureate of the Confederacy", Henry Timrod (1828-67), isn't better known to us.

Timrod - he came of German stock, and his name is an anglicization of his grandfather's, Heinrich Dimroth - was born in Charleston, in

whose graceful harbor the first shots of the Civil War were fired. Calm as that second summer which precedes. The first fall of the snow. In the broad sunlight of heroic deeds. The City bides the foe.

Timrod was a tiny man. One of his playful poems was a sonnet "written on a very small sheet of notepaper" and begins, "Were I the poet laureate of fairies". Apologies to Nancy Mitford fans for the use of the term notepaper, but perhaps I can assure you that Timrod, though small, was robustly heterosexual, a married man who sang the praises of a woman whom he called "la Juive". His best poems are those that engage with the agonies of the American political tragedy, and the civil war which was its horrible outcome. Perhaps his masterpiece is *The Cotton Ball*. In his hands, he holds the little white globe of fluff which could be said to have originated the whole disaster. (Without cotton, after all, and the mass harvesting, export and the mechanised spinning and weaving of the stuff "to feed the cottage smoke of English homes", they would have felt no need to perpetuate the hateful institution of slavery). Timrod's poem sees the cotton threads linking the working class of Lancashire, the wealthy people of Europe who wore it, and the Southern states.

Ethnogenesis explores the differences between the Yankees and the South, and inveighs against those "abolitionists" who, having "liberated" slaves would "leave the neighboring poor to starve and shiver at the schemer's door". Carlyle made similar points against the humbug of English abolitionists, often Lancashire capitalists whose workforces were treated far worse than the slaves of Jefferson Davis. Under the essentially decent regime of men like Davis, slavery - without the bullying of the North, and the massacres of the war - would surely have died a natural death, as it did in Europe.

The armies of Sherman, burning and looting as they made their way south, made life immeasurably worse for poor Blacks as well as Whites for at least a century afterwards, and destroyed for ever the last pre-industrialized, pre-capitalist European civilization on the planet. Henry Timrod is the laureate of that lost civilization. Before

his death he had seen it all butchered and burnt. In a somewhat Hardy-esque poem, *To the Unknown Dead*, he imagined the corpses of the slain buried not in graveyards but on hillsides and in fields: And Nature's self, with eyes unwet, Oblivious of the crimson debt to which she owes the April grace laughs gaily o'er their burial place.

It was not that long ago that the same Hollywood elite who are now churning out so much anti-English propaganda, were doing the same to our German cousins. White Americans in general and German Americans in particular (with a few notable exceptions), kept quite, and did nothing about it. No demonstrations, no protests, not even many "letters to the editor". We lay down and took it. Are we as British Americans, the direct descendants of George Washington and our Founding Fathers, just going to sit back and just take this. Or are we going to go on the attack. We are English - We are English, no one likes us, but we don't care!

Stephen Davies, Atlanta, Georgia



Gabriel (Heath Ledger) is seized by Redcoats.



# The Columbians: The Founding Fathers of American White Nationalism

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles on the history of the Racial Nationalist movement in America.)

During the decade leading up to America's entry into World War II, there was a large, strong, and vibrant Nationalist movement in the United States. Some of the more-prominent organizations and personalities which comprised this movement are still remembered today, including: the America First Committee (led by Charles Lindbergh); the second-era Ku Klux Klan; and the German-American Bund. Other groups which were well-known and influential at the time have largely faded from public memory. Some of these are; We the Mothers of America (a Nationalist women's organization opposed to U.S. involvement in the Second World War, which had 150,000 members), Father Charles Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice; the Union Party (a political third party which challenged the Republicans and Democrats in the 1936 presidential election); and William Dudley Pelley's Silver Legion (also known as the "Silver Shirts," after their uniform).

There were also dozens - perhaps hundreds - of smaller activist organizations, whose energy and enthusiasm helped compensate for their lack of numbers and financial resources. Some of these were the Christian Mobilizer's (led by Joseph "Nazi Joe" McWilliams); the National Worker's League (led by Russell Roberts, who later supported George Lincoln Rockwell); the American National-Socialist Party (Peter Stahremberg); and the National Gentile League. Although individually each of these little groups did not amount to much, taken collectively they were a force to be reckoned with.

This huge, amorphous Nationalist movement had youth camps and bookstores. It published newspapers, books, and magazines. It held mass rallies attended by tens of thousands of people. It influenced elections and helped direct public policy. Yet despite its size and strength, it all came crashing down with America's entry into the War. The day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the executive committee of the German-American Bund voluntarily dissolved their organization. The Silver Shirts and some other groups had seen the handwriting on the wall and already had called it quits. Only a handful of Nationalist organizations (notably We the Mothers), now fragmented and powerless, continued their work.

The enemies of American Nationalism were quick to take vindictive revenge on their fallen opponents. The Roosevelt administration was top-heavy with Communists, Zionists, and all manner of Leftists. In July, 1942, eight months after the movement had collapsed, the U.S. government charged twenty eight leading American Nationalists with treason. Specifically, they were accused with plotting to aid Hitler by undermining the U.S. armed forces. Proceedings finally got underway in 1944, and became known as the Great Sedition Trial (technically, it was U.S. v. Winrod, later

U.S. v. McWilliams). The government's case was embarrassingly weak. Not only was it factually untrue, but it was based on the notion that American Nationalism was a single, united organization, which it never was. Indeed, if the prewar Nationalists had been united in a single, disciplined organizational structure, the course of America's involvement in World War II may have been significantly different. The trial was still going on in 1947 (two years after the end of the war!) when the judge died unexpectedly. A mistrial was declared, and the prosecutors declined to file new charges. Still, the damage to the Nationalist movement had been done. Its organizations had been shut down and its leaders imprisoned and publicly vilified. Hundreds of Nationalist activists (especially German-Americans and Italian-Americans) had been locked up in internment camps and their

lives destroyed. "Christian Nationalism" (as it was known) was discredited in the eyes of the American public. To a large degree, the forces of Racial Nationalism in the U.S. have never recovered from this damage, even now, over sixty years later.

And yet, despite the widespread political devastation of the Second World War, not all Nationalists were terrified and beaten into submission. No sooner had the War ended than the forces of national resurrection were back in action. In Germany, members of the Werwolf organization fought a bitter guerrilla struggle against Allied and Soviet occupation

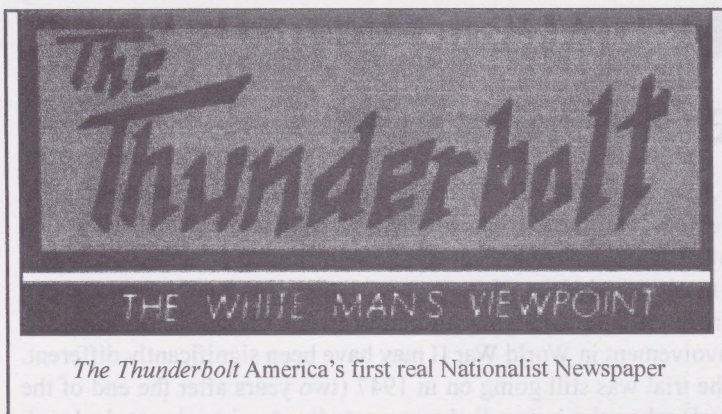
forces. In Britain, followers of Sir Oswald Mosely organized book clubs and an ex-serviceman's league to pave the way for Mosely's political re-emergence. British National Socialist Arnold Leese (leader of the prewar Imperial Fascist League) published the first revisionist account of the War (*The Jewish War of Survival*) in 1945 - before the Nuremberg Trials had been held. In the U.S., the first postwar Racial Nationalist organization was founded by Emory Burke in August, 1946, exactly one year after the surrender of Japan formally ended the War.

Emory Burke, the founder of postwar American Racial Nationalism, had been active in the old prewar Christian Nationalist movement in the 1930s. It may be hard for modern-day Racial Nationalists to imagine, but prior to the War the center of Nationalist activity in the United States was New York City. (Chicago was the second-most important Nationalist stronghold.) Most Nationalist organizations were headquartered either in New York City itself or nearby. One of the small, activist Nationalist groups of the type mentioned earlier was the American Workers Progressive Party. Burke, a native of Alabama, moved to New York in 1936 to help build this group, which changed its name to the American Nationalist Party in 1938. The party published a newsletter called *The American Bulletin*, which was sub-headed "The White Man's Viewpoint." Among the groups which with the party was in contact was the Canadian Union of Fascists (later called the Canadian Union Party), which was loosely connected to the Mosely movement in Britain.



Dr Fields, editor of *The Truth at Last* (formerly *The Thunderbolt*)





The CUF published a tabloid newspaper called *The Thunderbolt*. After the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, Burke returned to his home in Montgomery, Alabama, where he worked against America's entry into the conflict.

In the Spring of 1946, Burke and other racial patriots began to discuss the formation of a new Racial Nationalist organization. Even to consider this was a bold move: overseas, the Nuremberg Trials were in progress, and at home the Great Sedition Trial was still in full swing. Burke and his comrades realized that the old, prewar organizations had been hopelessly compromised, and that a new beginning was needed. They also realized that one of the shortcomings of the old movement was that its goals lacked focus and were somewhat off-target. The old movement had largely defined itself as "Christian Nationalist," and indeed, one such group, Gerald L.K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade was still around. Burke, however, saw that the real struggle was racial in nature: Race, not Religion, he perceived, was the central issue of our times.

And so, one year after the end of the War, Burke and his followers gathered in Atlanta, Georgia, and formed the Columbian Workers Movement of America, usually referred to simply as "the Columbians." The State of Georgia formally granted a charter to "The Columbians, Inc." on August 16, 1946. Drawing on his prewar experience, Burke called the group's publication *The Thunderbolt*, subtitled "The White Man's Viewpoint". Issue number one bore the banner headline: "COLUMBIANS ORGANIZE TO SAVE WHITE SUPREMACY." The lead article read, in part:

*The long awaited white man's movement to save first the south and then the nation has at last begun on August 16 the State of Georgia granted a charter to The Columbians, Inc. . . . a patriotic and political group pledged to organize and create voting solidarity among all white American citizens who are adherents of the true American spirit - belief in the integrity of our blood. The Columbians, Inc. absolutely repudiate the un-American idea of the melting pot . . . The object and purpose of the movement is to encourage our people to think in terms of Race, Nation and Faith, and to work for a national moral reawakening in order to build a progressive white community that is bound together by a deep spiritual consciousness of the past and a determination to share a common future.*

*Permission was also given to The Columbians, Inc., to make and sell uniforms, decorations and flags for the use of our members, to use the radio, newspapers, magazines and circulars for advertising purposes and to hold public meetings to carry the message of the movement to the people. The charter points out that the movement intends to stimulate political thought and action so that the great American Public will elect as its duly constituted officials men of courage, whose ideals for the future are based on our country's glorious past and traditions.*

The article is illustrated with a photograph of Burke and another Columbian saluting the statue of the famous racial populist Tom Watson as they leave the capital grounds with the charter in hand.

Burke was the group's president, Homer Loomis was its secretary and James Zimerlee was its treasurer. Other supporters included former Klansman Ira Jett and Emmett Morris, a printer for the *Atlanta Constitution*.

The Columbians used as their symbol a Thunderbolt, however with three downward strokes rather than the usual two. They used a red, white and blue banner, which was based on the Confederate battle flag. Members wore khaki uniforms with a large Thunderbolt patch on the left shoulder. For formal occasions, they also wore a black tie with a small sterling silver Thunderbolt pin. The choice of khaki for the uniform was an astute move on Burke's part: most of his members (as well as those whom he wished to recruit) were U.S. armed forces veterans who had already worn khaki uniforms as servicemen. Such a uniform also resonated well with the public, who instantly perceived it as American-style and in no way foreign.

With all these legal, programmatic and organizational details taken care of, the Columbians were ready to go into action. They rented a headquarters at 82 Bartow Street in Atlanta, decked it out with their insignia, and opened it to the public. Among those who came by to check out this bold new Racial Nationalist venture was Edward R. Fields, a young high school student from whom the racialist movement would hear more in years to come.

As mentioned earlier, the Columbians were an activist organization. In addition to issuing a publication and maintaining an open headquarters, they held public meetings and undertook a program of public activities. Paradoxically, the most successful of these activities would provide a pretext for the destruction of the organization.

#### **Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia**

Part II of *The Columbians The Founding Fathers of American White Nationalism*, will be published in issue 11 of *Heritage and Destiny*.

*EDITORS NOTE: Since this article was written we were informed of the death of Mr. Emory Burke in Eclectic, Alabama, on November 20, 2002 at age 87. His absence will be missed but his determination and spirit will continue to guide us on the long road ahead. The funeral took place at Presbyterian Church in Wetumpka, Alabama, at on Saturday, 23 November, 2002. Heritage and Destiny readers might be interested to learn that Burke also wrote poetry. In 1987 he self-published a volume of his selected verse, entitled The Will of the West.*



**The author of this article Martin Kerr ( shown at an AF-BNP meeting) has been involved in the American movement for over 35 years.**



# Woe to the Defeated - The NPD and the German Cause

As reported in April 2001 in the international press, Germany's Interior Minister Otto Schily has unveiled a plan to step up and extend government censorship of political material published through the World Wide Web. What has sparked international outrage over this latest scheme is that the government is evidently considering the implementation of exceedingly draconian measures to attack the websites of foreign organizations and foreign web-hosts deemed to have collaborated with German "neo-Nazi" and "far-right" groups. This clearly violates basic democratic standards of freedom of speech and freedom of expression — indeed, the German government has long maintained that its laws on 'inappropriate' speech should apply to material disseminated through the Internet, as have other European bodies (such as the French judiciary).

Specifically, Interior Minister Schily has hinted that the German government could hire professional "hackers" who would literally 'hack' into politically dissident web-sites, disabling or permanently hindering their operation. This may involve launching denial-of-service (DOS) attacks, overloading web-servers with requests, or "spam" attacks, which would overwhelm web-site operators with massive amounts of e-mail. Although Schily has

backtracked on some of his more inflammatory statements, it has become increasingly clear that the German government intends by any means possible to censor content from foreign web-sites as part of a generalized crackdown on political dissidents in that country.

Last year, factions within the political establishment began proceedings to ban the National Democratic Party, known by its German acronym - NPD. Under the pretext that the NPD is providing logistical support and funding for right-wing terrorists, and pointing to their own dubious studies suggesting that "neo-nazi" violence is on the rise, the ruling parties have declared that the NPD represents a threat to democracy. But this scapegoating of the NPD is partly a publicity ploy for unpopular elements within the establishment who fear the growing popularity of this genuine national resistance.

The NPD was established in 1964 as an amalgamation of various nationalist mini-parties and associations, and was represented in seven state assemblies in the mid-1960s. In the 1968 state elections in Baden-Württemberg the NPD received nearly ten percent of the vote. But as the old war generation died out and with the "anti-fascist" campaigns of the student protest movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the NPD almost entirely lost its political influence. Only after the reunification of Germany did the NPD re-emerge, establishing strong local branches mainly in the east of Germany.

Under current leader Udo Voigt the party has nearly doubled its membership, now boasting over 6,000 members as it reaches out to

young Germans in economically ravaged sections of the country, particularly in the former East Germany. Amongst massive publicity surrounding the proposed ban, approximately 1,000 members have been recruited in the past couple of years, including many hundreds of working-class youth.

Opposition to mass immigration, globalization, and Zionist chauvinism doesn't resonate well with the minions of the status-quo. Whether its the status-quo of Germany or of any other White nation, the dirty tactics of the political elite are the same. It has been revealed that undercover agents of the Verfassungsschutz, the German domestic security service, have deliberately incited and provoked a few members of the NPD to commit acts of illegality so as to smear

the entire party with bad publicity. Despite constant vilification from the press and provocations from the security forces, the NPD actively recruits undisciplined youth so as to train them in constructive political work. It remains to be seen whether the party can survive such negative associations, but there is no doubt that a significant niche exists in Germany for a radical nationalist party - a niche that the ruling class is scared will be filled. There can also be no doubt that the NPD prevents violence



Germany for Germans - NPD on the march

by channeling growing social frustration into constructive political work, just as the Front Nationale have done in France.

As in other countries throughout the West, living standards and real wages for broad layers of the German population have stagnated or declined over the past decade, while wealth has increasingly become concentrated in the hands of a fabulously wealthy elite. This is especially true in the former East Germany, where unemployment has risen to staggering levels last seen during the Great Depression, as the effects of post-Cold War economic 'liberalization' have set in. The generous German welfare-state is steadily being dismantled in the name of market economics, as European countries follow the "American model" of unregulated capitalist excess combined with massive Third-World style immigration. Recently, the "socialist" Prime Minister of Germany - Gerhard Schroeder - launched a verbal attack against "lazy" workers who collect unemployment benefits. The Social Democrats, who in the 1950's pushed for the (successful) bans of the German Communist Party (KPD) and the Socialist Reich Party (SRP), are at their old tricks again. Now, as then, they are trying to stifle an independent movement of the German working-class against the dominant capitalist order.

The situation in East Germany is particularly laughable. After years of fighting Soviet tyranny in Eastern Europe, the "democratic" government of the unified Germany has imposed thought-crimes laws resembling those of the Stalinist system, and has instigated a tyranny



of financial markets. As in post-Communist Russia, the populace is being plundered by American/Zionist financial interests, with the result that large sections of the population have been tossed into poverty and unemployment. Nor were East Germans taught by their Soviet occupiers to feel guilty about their Nazi past, or much less expected to live in a multicultural, multiracial society. The sad fact is that the tyrants of the Soviet system in East Germany did a better job of caring for their own people because they at least had a rudimentary understanding of the phrase - our people first!

This proposed ban shouldn't be seen as an example of "liberal" tyranny. Far from it. One of the two men who started the present initiative to ban the NPD is Günther Beckstein, a prominent member of the right-wing Christian Social Union (CSU). Indeed, many of the most vocal proponents of a ban are self-styled conservatives! Partisan finger-pointing is inappropriate here because, as in America, neo-conservatives and neo-liberals are joining together in coalitions for the betterment of international capital at the expense of democratic rights. Furthermore, the ban is serving as an election ploy for conservatives who want to appear tough against the "far-right" so as to gain support for their own unpopular policies. This proposed ban is still gathering steam as revelations mount that key German leaders, such as Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, acted as Communist thugs during the youth protest movements of the 1960's. Some of the more intelligent leftists in Germany understand that such a curtailment of democratic rights serves the ruling class. In fact, the party's lawyer - Horst Mahler - is a well-known ex-Leftist radical. So much for "racism" being a tool of the capitalists!

There are of course many options for the NPD to take in the event of a ban, one being a simple change in its name. But whatever happens, nationalism will be a force to contend with. As in Britain, the main challenge facing a party such as the NPD is that of gathering enough money and manpower so as to present a credible democratic alternative to the current parties. Even in the unlikely event that the enemies of White nationalism succeed in crushing all native resistance through mass immigration, multiculturalization, and repression of human rights, they will then have to contend with the conflicting interests of Hindu nationalists, Pakistani nationalists, Chinese nationalists, and Zulu nationalists!

On October 8, 2002, a hearing took place before Germany's Supreme Court, the *Bundesverfassungsgericht* (BVG), to clarify whether to continue the government's proceedings to ban the NPD. This legal action had ground to a halt following revelations that the German state had massively infiltrated the NPD.

When the government initiated its court action two years ago, virtually every German politician joined the chorus of those demanding a ban on the NPD. Today a deafening silence prevails. Initially, none of the three plaintiffs - *Bundestag* (the parliament), *Bundesrat* (the upper house) and *Bundesregierung* (the federal government) - wanted to send a prominent representative to the hearing. Barely a week before the hearing began, Interior Minister Otto Schily (Social Democratic Party) announced he would appear.

The BVG hearing became necessary after it emerged that a number of high-ranking NPD members due to give testimony in the court proceedings had worked as undercover agents for the secret service. When the court found this out by accident, it suspended proceedings last January. The October 8, hearing was scheduled to

clarify the extent to which the secret service influenced the activities of the NPD, and whether they had provided the court with tainted evidence. No decision regarding whether and how the proceedings are to be continued is expected for at least several weeks.

Initially, the state refused to provide the Supreme Court with a complete list of the undercover agents inside the NPD. Finally, at the end of July, the parliament, the upper house and the federal government agreed to supply the court with such a list. At the same time, they demanded that the proceedings be conducted 'in camera' to prevent the public from learning the undercover agents' identities.

This would mean that the accused - the NPD - would be denied any possibility of disproving the accusations made against it, or even acquiring detailed information about the charges. Both the German parliament and the government have openly demanded a secret, closed-door trial to ban a political party.

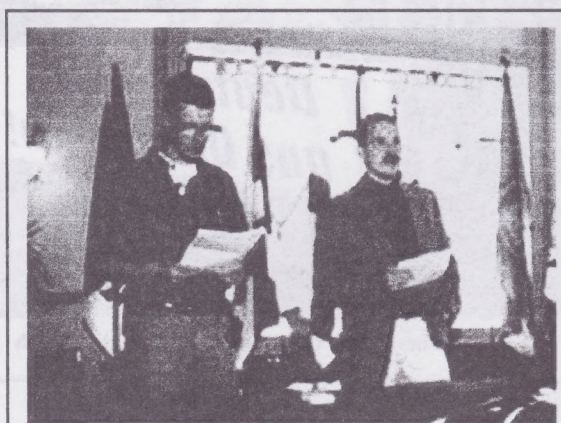
The government's court papers indicate that out of 200 leading NPD functionaries, thirty were working as undercover agents. This means that one in seven leading figures in the party is on the secret service pay roll!

Representatives of the secret services explained to the court that the agency tried to place one to three undercover agents in every NPD executive body. In response, NPD chairman Udo Voigt questioned whether the party's national executive committee had also been infiltrated. If this were the case, then the secret service would

also be informed about the party's legal strategy, which would place an additional question mark over the legality of the proceedings.

The government claimed it was necessary to conceal the identities of the undercover agents, both to protect them from acts of revenge by right-wingers, and to assure the continued functioning of the secret service itself. "If we unmasked the undercover agents, we could close down the secret service," claimed Dieter Wiefelspuetz (Social Democratic Party) after publication of court documents.

Schily and Bavarian Interior Minister Gunther Beckstein (Christian Social Union) tried to prove that



NPD members Henrick and Jurgan Distler address a Nationalist meeting in Virginia

the secret service and its undercover agents had not exerted any influence on the NPD's policies and activities. On this issue they sought to evade the judges' potentially explosive questions. The character of the NPD would not change if one excluded the statements of the undercover agents, Schily claimed. "Which statements should we exclude?" asked Judge Joachim Jentsch. Schily could only refer to the six agents so far un-masked.

These cases form merely part of the intricate web of connections between the German secret services and German Nationalists. Such practices can hardly continue to be called slip-ups or scandals, but seem rather to be the rule. Instead of uncovering their agents, and providing clarity, the German parliament and government are striving to obtain a secret trial for the prohibition of the NPD. In order to cover up their own anti-democratic practices, they are sacrificing fundamental political rights. Regardless of how the Supreme Court finally rules, it has become clear that in the alleged fight against "right-wing extremism", the state itself is moving ever further to the right. British Nationalists beware, what is going on in Germany today, could be happening in Britain tomorrow.

**Brian Cobb, Houston, Texas**





# Movie Review: *Lord of the Rings*

## Part I: *The Fellowship of the Ring*

Released by New Line Cinema, December 2001, Running time 162 minutes. Now available on Video. Rated R.

In December, 2001, New Line Cinema released the first of three installments of a major cinematic interpretation of *The Lord of the Rings*. This first film is entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*, and it corresponds to the book of the same name. The next two installments have already been filmed. In December, 2002, *The Two Towers* will appear, and the concluding section, *The Return of the King*, is scheduled for release in December, 2003. The whole series was directed by Peter Jackson, who also wrote the screenplay.

The rule is that when considering a film which is based on a book, almost without exception the book is better than the film. When the book in question is a great work of literature, this rule is especially true. *The Fellowship of the Ring* is no exception: Tolkien's book is better than director Jackson's screenplay. Having said that, let us make it clear that the film is a marvelous and breathtaking interpretation of Tolkien's vision of Middle Earth. While the cinematic version is not identical to the literary original, it is very likely as close to it as anyone will get.

Some filmgoers have had gripes about *Fellowship*. These complaints can be grouped into two categories: complaints by those who have read the book, and complaints by those who have not read the book.

Among those who are familiar with Tolkien's work, the complaints are related to problems of compression. Each of the three books which comprise *The Lord of the Rings* is several hundred pages long. It is impossible for the film version to include every single detail, episode and minor character in a movie which lasts about two-and-a-half hours. As a result, the director has to compress the story to fit the available time. This is done by completely omitting some episodes and characters, by combining other characters into a single character, by shortening some scenes, and by removing most of the interiority (characters thinking or talking to themselves). In *Fellowship*, a lengthy episode involving Tom Bombadil (who is sort of a Celtic nature god gone native) is completely deleted. Prior to that, the dramatic flight to the ford, in which the Hobbits race to escape the Ringwraiths, is considerably shortened. In the book, the elf maiden Arwen is a minor character who plays a passive role. In the film version, Arwen has been fused with the elf lord Glorfindel. As a result, Arwen (impressively played by Liv Tyler) is transformed into a warrior maiden - which is certainly far removed from Tolkien's depiction of her. Thus, Tolkien purists have complained that to movie is not 100-percent true to the book.

Some filmgoers who have not read *The Lord of the Rings* have voiced exactly the opposite complaint: they feel that there are too many characters, and that the scenes move too quickly and with too little explanation.

Well, you can't please everyone. In translating the book to celluloid, the challenge facing Jackson was to walk the narrow line that would allow him to be true to Tolkien's original and still fit normal cinematic time and budget constraints. In other words, he needed to simplify the story without over-simplifying it. And this he has done.

Jackson has remained absolutely faithful to the essence of

Tolkien's work. The major characters have remained intact with regard to their personalities, their role in the story and even their physical appearance. More importantly, the overarching themes of Tolkien's book are depicted with force and beauty. These themes include the ethos of the hero, self-sacrifice, the rejection of materialism, and the defense of folk and homeland. These themes, moreover, are played out against a backdrop of idealized European myth and culture. The initial scenes of the film are set in Hobbiton, and faithfully reflect Tolkien's notion of a romanticized English countryside. Those scenes set in the realm of the elves depict the supernatural Celtic Otherworld in spectacular fashion. One can only hope that in the next installment, scenes which will take place in an ancient Germanic setting, will be portrayed just as convincingly.

Both the special effects and acting are equal to the film's ambitious depiction of Middle Earth. High marks must be given to Elijah Wood (Frodo) and Viggo Mortensen (Aragorn), but it is Ian McKellan who really steals the show. Whatever shortcomings McKellan may have as

an individual, in his portrayal of Gandalf he dominates every scene in which he appears. Special note should also be taken of Cate Blanchett in her supporting role as the elf queen Galadriel: she gives a performance which is truly transcendent.

Perhaps the most important difference between Jackson's *The Fellowship of the Ring* and Tolkien's book is this: the book appeals both to the intellect and the heart, whereas the film makes an emotive appeal to the racial soul of the viewer. We eagerly await the coming installments.

**Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia**

**EDITORS NOTE:** This review was written almost a year ago and as most readers will know the second installment of *Lord of the Rings* - *The Two Towers* is already out and being shown in movie theaters throughout the world. Martin Kerr will be reviewing - *The Two Towers* in the next issue of *Heritage and Destiny*.





# Tolkien: Ring-bearer for Racial Nationalism

The works of J.R.R. Tolkien have always been popular with White Nationalists throughout the world. His great tales of heroism stand in stark contrast to the alien bubblegum fantasies of *Flash Gordon* and *Superman*. We relate to Tolkien's work because it appeals directly to our racial soul. His books take us away from this corrupt and nauseating age and remind us of a time when honor, kinship and a fighting spirit filled the hearts of our ancestors.

However, Tolkien achieves this effect not by recalling events of history and building his tales around them - but by the power and imagery of a vast mythology that he alone created.

In the space available it would be impossible to detail all the great and terrible events that occur on Tolkien's Middle-earth in his most famous books, *The Silmarillion* and *The Lord of the Rings*.

The history presented in these two books - together with their appendices and subsidiary tales - span those themes central to Tolkien's whole legend; themes that are extremely relevant to our struggle today, and to the kind of Nations we seek to establish in the years ahead. The themes studied here are: Racial Identity, The Warrior Ethos, True Nobility and the Love of Nature.

## RACIAL IDENTITY

Any Nationalist reading Tolkien's major works could not fail to see their racial message.

The great and good nations of Men on Middle-earth are all White and for the most part acutely aware of the bonds of blood and racial heritage.

Many of the fictional nations in Tolkien's books can be clearly identified with those of our world, and in particular those that were either European or else Europe's enemies. For example, in *The Lord of the Rings* we read of the blond, blue-eyed Rohirrim. A fierce but noble warrior nation, they arm themselves and ride into battle much as our Germanic ancestors must have done. Their other customs the way they live or how they bury and honor their dead - all have root in the practices of our forefathers.

In *The Silmarillion* we first hear of the mighty Numenoreans, a White people whose experience has much in common with that of ancient Rome.

Favored by the gods, they become the most powerful nation on Middle-earth. For centuries a sort of *Pax Numenor* keeps the forces of evil at bay, and all lawful beings, be they Men, Elves or Dwarves, live largely under their protection. However, like the Romans, they fall foul of corrupting influences. Some begin to mix with the "lesser Men", and the clandestine evil of the Dark Lord Sauron destroys their morals. They become idolators and tyrannical fools, and are

eventually punished by the gods by having their kingdom destroyed. Only a select few - those still pure in blood and mind - are allowed to escape to the mainland in order to found a new kingdom.

In contrast to the lawful White nations of Tolkien's world, the forces of evil are a hideous mixture. The human cohorts of Sauron are colored, and in one instance are described as: "black men like, half-trolls with white eyes and red tongues." The Orcs, a goblin-

like race, are the product of terrible experiments that mutated many beautiful Elves into squat, dark-skinned creatures whose speech was foul and whose faces and nostrils were broad and flat.

Tolkien makes it clear that the bastard races of evil are easily controlled by their masters. He stresses that their mongrel nature makes them well-suited as the mindless destructive minions of the Dark Lord. Tolkien thus equates mongrelization with evil and chaos.

The great nations of Middle-earth are all the products of pure blood. Their civilization will only ultimately fail if the race becomes corrupted. While the blood of the free nations remains pure, there always remains strength to resist the power of evil.

## THE WARRIOR ETHOS

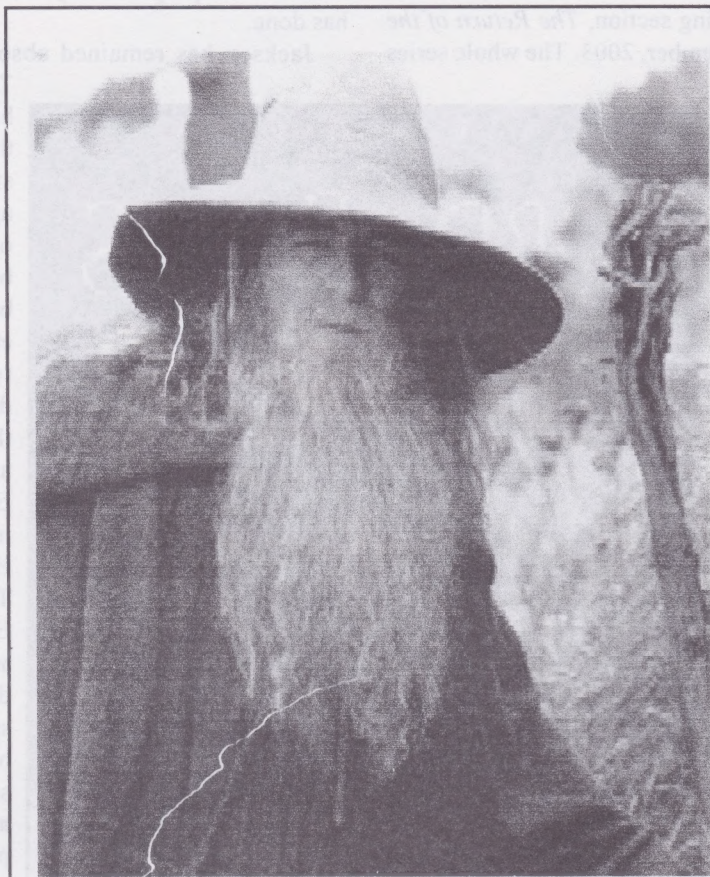
In the war against evil - which forms the basis of Tolkien's mythology - the free people do not seek to appease their foes but to completely destroy them. In Tolkien's world there can be no compromise with evil: you

either crush it or are eventually crushed yourself. Those who are too corrupt or too weak to resist are shown no mercy. Nations such as the Rohirrim are always ready for battle, either to defend their own lands or those of their allies.

Towards the end of *The Lord of the Rings* they ride to the aid of the Men of Gondor, whose fortified city of Minas Tirith is being besieged by Sauron. They charge straight at the dusky Haradrim who come from the Southern deserts of Middle-earth:

*'Southward beyond the road lay the main force of the Haradrim, and there their horse-men were gathered about the standard of their chieftain. ... Great was the clash of their meeting and the white fury of the North-men burned the hotter.'*

The Men of Gondor themselves are the descendants of those few Numenoreans who escaped the destruction of their homeland thousands of years before. In the intervening years they have often acted as a buffer against expansion by racial aliens from the South and East. Thus they are similar to the Goths, who were continually



Gandalf the Grey, as portrayed by Sir Ian McKellan



fighting the Moors after the fall of Rome. Indeed, Tolkien's descriptions of the Haradrim are almost identical to the real life invaders of Spain, Italy and much of France.

Apart from the adventures of large armies, Tolkien's work also includes tales of individual warriors standing alone against fearful odds.

In the story 'Of Beren and Luthien' which forms part of *The Silmarillion*, we read of the exploits of a young human warrior who is determined to wed the Elven princess Luthien. (It should be noted here that such relationships were tolerated by the gods only in exceptional circumstances when the finest of both races were involved).

However, Beren can only wed Luthien if he returns to her father with a jewel stolen from the Elves and placed in the crown of Morgoth, the first Dark Lord. In the course of his quest all his companions are killed, and Beren himself is slain by a beast of Morgoth when his quest is all but over. However, the gods have watched over the exploits of Beren and are moved by his valor and his love of Luthien. The blood of this young warrior is precious to them, and so they grant Luthien's request that Beren should return to her to live as mortal man and woman.

Luthien thus forsakes the immortality of the Elves, and with Beren founds a line of great kings. Of all of Tolkien's stories, this stands out as an exquisite example of the true traditions of European folklore.

### TRUE NOBILITY

In his books Tolkien expresses this sentiment in various ways. It may involve the honesty, courage and wisdom of an individual, or even perhaps the efforts and sacrifice of a whole nation.

In *The Lord of the Rings* we find examples of both individual and national nobility. A fine example of the former is Aragorn, who eventually reveals himself to be heir to the lost line of kings in Gondor. Initially, however, Aragorn has to disguise his true identity for political reasons. Thus he poses as a mere Ranger - the remains of the race of Numenor in the North of Middle-earth, who have long guarded that area from the servants of evil.

As part of a group whose task it is to destroy Sauron's ring of power, his companions soon sense that he is rather more than a Ranger. They notice the aura of nobility and majesty about him, and so come to accept him as their leader. This he achieves through the force of his own character, and not because he was 'born with a silver spoon in his mouth'. There is more than a hint of Nietzsche's Superman in his bearing.

A fearsome warrior and a wise lord, he knows when to show mercy and when to be merciless. Like all of Tolkien's heroes, he also shows a willingness to sacrifice his own interests for the sake of the greater cause.

After the death of the good wizard Gandalf, it seems that Aragorn will have to go to Mordor, (the realm of Sauron) in order to guard the ring-bearer who must throw this symbol of Sauron's power into the Cracks of Doom - this being the only sure way to destroy him. In doing so Aragorn would lose much; his chance to defend the capital of Gondor, the throne that goes with it, the hand of the Elven princess Arwen and the hope to lead his own army against Mordor. Nevertheless, Aragorn is ready to accept this if the need of the free people demands it.

An example of the nobility of nations is provided by the Rohirrim. Although surrounded by foes, they answer Gondor's call for aid, for the breaking of oaths is a dark matter for any lawful people.

Despite their already severe losses and the damage to their land, they will not break their alliance with Gondor. After routing one of Sauron's armies before Minas Tirith, they send what warriors they

can to the very gates of Mordor. With them march the scant remains of Gondor's forces, led now by Aragorn. Both nations are willing to sacrifice what little strength that remains in the hope that the Ring-bearer is still alive and might yet reach his goal if Sauron's attention is diverted by their forlorn march. Against the shield-walls of the West come the mixed breeds of Sauron:

*"All about the hills the hosts of Mordor raged. The Captains of the West were foundering in a gathering sea. Aragorn stood beneath his banner, silent and stern, as one lost in thought of things long past or far away; but his eyes gleamed like stars that shine the brighter as the night deepens."*

Nationalists should recall the stand of the Spartans at Thermopylae, the Texans at the Alamo and all the other examples of a few sacrificing themselves for the good of their people. Such are the qualities of true nobility, and Tolkien's books merely remind us of how far we have fallen into the degeneracy and rotten decline of his Numenoreans.

### LOVE OF NATURE

Despite its lurking terror, much of Middle-earth remains a very beautiful place. The culture of its free people springs from its flora and fauna, its great mountains and rivers.

The exceptions to this are where evil has established itself, and although he does not say it in so many words, Tolkien portrays evil as unchecked industrialism.

Great woods are destroyed in order to fuel the "infernal machines" of Sauron and his ally, the treacherous wizard Saruman. Mordor itself is a lifeless land, with no beauty existing amongst its mires, slag heaps and clouds of noxious gases.

Isengard, a once splendid fortress of Gondor, is turned by Saruman into "a graveyard of the unquiet dead." Saruman is eventually thrown out of Isengard by the Ents, a race of tree-like beings, who then plant a garden that covers some of the wounds he inflicted on Isengard and the lands about.

However, Saruman is not yet finished with his evil ways. Intent on spiteful revenge, he heads to the land of The Shire. Here Tolkien portrays the England he so dearly loved and in Saruman's actions the despair he felt at the gradual erosion of the countryside by 'dark satanic mills.'

The Shire is the home of the Hobbits, a race of smallish men-like creatures. Generally, they are not a very adventurous lot, preferring instead to work their own land and enjoy a mug of beer in the evening.

Saruman comes to them with a mob of alien thugs and starts to pollute and destroy this little corner of Middle-earth. When a small group of Hobbits return from the war against Sauron, they find their homeland terribly altered:

*"It was one of the saddest hours of their lives. The great chimney rose up before them; and as they drew near the old village across the water; through rows of new mean houses alone each side of the road, they saw the new mill in all its frowning and dirty ugliness: a great brick building straddling the stream, which it fouled with a steaming and stinking outflow."*

Many villages in Britain suffered a similar fate as the process of urbanization and industrialism took a hold from the mid-1700s onwards. In Tolkien's world, as in our own, the process is not easily reversed. In time some of those lands touched by evil may partially recover, but for places like Mordor there is no hope. Even before the war with Sauron begins, the Wise warn that many fair things will leave the world even if he is defeated.

Just as with racial pollution, Nature offers no second chance to those who must live with the folly and desecration of others.

*continued on page 14*





## Book Review: *Imperium The Philosophy of History and Politics* – by Francis Parker Yockey

Published by The Noontide Press, Newport Beach (California), 2000. Trade softcover, 626 pp. + xxii, index, new introduction by Theodore J. O'Keefe. Available for \$25.45 (postpaid) from The Noontide Press, P.O. Box 2719, Newport Beach, CA. 92659, U.S.A.

In *Heritage and Destiny* number 3 (Winter/Spring 2000) we reviewed Kevin Coogan's massive biography of Francis Parker Yockey, *Dreamer of the Day*. In that review we predicted "a renewed interest in both Yockey's life and thought." Since that time, there has been a proliferation of websites which discuss Yockey's ideas and books. Recently, two sets of the original two-volume printing of Yockey's masterwork *Imperium* were up for sale: one bookseller was asking \$7,500.00, the other only wanted \$1,500.00. A California bookdealer has an original copy of Yockey's 1948 booklet *The Proclamation of London*. His asking price is \$10,000.00. (You read that right: ten-thousand dollars.) For the more economy-minded, Amazon.com lists a second-hand paperback copy from 1971 for a paltry \$60.00. Fortunately for those of us who have to work for a living, the copyright-holder for *Imperium*, The Noontide Press, has just released a handsome new trade paperback edition of Yockey's magnum opus (ordering details above). This is sure to fuel the Yockey renaissance even further.

In our review of the Coogan biography, we referred to *Imperium* as a "great but infuriating work for Racial Nationalists." It is also a book that some readers find very difficult. We hope that this review will make it more accessible. Before we examine its contents and ideas, however, we must dispel two myths which have grown up about *Imperium*. In their semi-impartial study of American extremism, *Nazis, Communists, and Others on the Fringe* (1992), John George and Laird Wilcox summarize a widely held belief about Yockey's book. It is, they claim, a book which "few people have thoroughly read and almost nobody understands." Actually, the truth of the matter is different.

*Imperium* Myth #1: *Imperium* is the book about which everyone in the movement has an opinion but which no one has read.

*Imperium* Myth #2: The reason no one has read *Imperium* is because it is unreadable. Either the intellectual level of the book is too high or the author's thoughts are just plain incoherent - perhaps both.

As to Myth #1: In preparation for this review, I made a mental list of movement people I personally know, who, like myself, have read and understood *Imperium*. Just off the top of my head, I quickly came up with about two-dozen names. In reviewing this list, I noticed something very curious: roughly three-quarters of *Imperium* readers whom I have met personally are movement leaders. Some, such as Nick Griffin and David Duke, lead organizations. Others are men of ideas, such as Dr. Sam Francis and Mark Weber. The remaining quarter are people who have been key movement activists. No one on my list fell into the category of hobbyist or dilettante. It is not the

case that "no one has read" *Imperium*, but rather that those who have read it are a select group of serious-minded people who are at the center of the movement.

Regarding Myth #2: Admittedly, *Imperium* is not light reading - but it certainly is readable. You cannot just breeze through it, as you would, say, *The Turner Diaries*. To really understand it and get the most out of it, you need to read a few pages or a chapter, set it down, and think about what you have just read. This is a time-consuming process, that requires concentration and commitment. (Perhaps that is why movement dabblers, hangers-on and wannabes have not read the book.) Certainly any reasonably intelligent White person - and not just movement veterans - should be able to sit down and start reading it the way they would read any book of political theory or philosophy that is idea-dense. The sentence structure is simple and direct; the ideas are developed logically; the author's thoughts are ordered; organizationally, the book is well-structured. Yockey's vocabulary is not especially difficult, although he frequently develops his own, specific definitions for commonly-used words. For this reason, it is best to start *Imperium* at the beginning and read it straight through, and not just hunt-and-pick for passages which look interesting.

Perhaps one roadblock that has made *Imperium* more difficult for would-be readers than is necessary has been the introduction signed "W.A. Carto." This has preceded Yockey's text in printings of the book from 1963 onwards. This "introduction" is not really an introduction in the way the term is normally used, that is, as some preliminary comments to a work which introduce its content and themes to the reader. Rather it is a rambling thirty two page essay which, for the most part, puts forth a theory of history that is at variance with Yockey's ideas. Instead of introducing the reader to Yockey's thought-world, the Carto "introduction" steers the reader in the wrong direction right from the very beginning. Predictably, this results in confusion, and makes a moderately-difficult book that much harder to comprehend. That Willis Carto himself is probably not the actual author of most of this essay is beside the point. Movement authors should have their ideas made more-accessible to their audience, not less-accessible.

Fortunately, this new edition of *Imperium* comes with a new introduction, by Theodore J. O'Keefe, which actually serves to introduce the book to the first-time reader.

As the subtitle to the book indicates, *Imperium* contains Yockey's "philosophy of history and politics." Yockey's other writings (see sidebar) are essentially just footnotes or further elaborations to the ideas contained his central work. Before discussing these ideas, however, it will be useful to list some of the ideas which are not contained in Yockey's thought-world: Yockey was not a National-Socialist or a "Nazi" or a "neo-Nazi." He was not a nationalist or a racial nationalist or a White nationalist. He was neither a communist nor a capitalist. He was not a Christian. As a man, Yockey himself





was a White supremacist, but White supremacy is not part of his ideology. In fact, Yockey did not believe in the biological concept of race at all, hence he was not a Aryanist, nor a pan-Aryanist nor a Nordacist. Even to call Yockey a racist or racialist, as these terms are normally used, is grossly misleading. If the term "anti-Semite" is used in the sense of someone who is opposed to Jewish world domination, then Yockey was indeed an anti-Semite; but if the term is used more narrowly, as meaning someone who hates all Jews, then it does not apply to Yockey (who may have been a quarter-Jewish himself: see *Heritage and Destiny* number 4).

Most of the people who are inclined to read *Imperium* fall in to one of the categories mentioned above, into which Yockey does not fall. They expect to find their own beliefs validated in *Imperium*, and are confused when the book leads them in a different direction. We hope that we have helped to dispel some of this confusion.

Yockey called his beliefs "Imperialism" (hence *Imperium*) and would have been amused at the term "Yockeyism." He notes in the very opening paragraph that there is nothing original to himself in the book, only that "the book itself is original." By this he means that he has taken other people's ideas from various sources, and has attempted to weave them together into one seamless tapestry. The main source of Yockey's ideas are the writings of Oswald Spengler. Yockey appropriates Spengler's notion of the cyclic nature of civilization. Yockey and Spengler hold that a High Culture is a living organism, not in a metaphoric sense but in an actual sense. Like animals and plants, Cultures have a fixed life span: they are born, they grow to maturity, they enjoy a period of vigor, they grow old and they die. What differentiates High Cultures from lower organisms is that while animals and plants are forms of life that are rooted in biology (the material or physical world), High Cultures are spiritual organisms.

The High Culture to which we belong is that of the West. Western Culture was born around the year AD 1000. It derives its name from Western Europe, which was its original homeland, and which is still its spiritual center. Yockey allows that the original stock of Western Culture was Nordic and Germanic, and that consequently this racial origin gave a certain stamp to the form which the culture would take as it grew. However, once in existence, Western Culture took on a (spiritual) life of its own that was independent of the root stock from which it sprang. In the 20th century, Yockey claimed, race was an "elective affinity." By this he meant that a person could choose his race. Individuals not of White, European background could become members of Yockey's hypothetical "Western Race" by identifying with it, not just superficially, but by adopting Western feelings and rhythms in their very souls. The case in point cited by Yockey was the Jews: although the Jews as a people are outside of (and hostile to) Western Culture, individual Jews could choose to become members of the Western Race, at which time they would cease being Jews. (One imagines that Yockey would conversely view "wiggers" not as deracinated Whites, but as authentic Blacks who have voluntarily switched races.)

As with Spengler, Yockey also believes that the West has passed its peak and is now in a period of decline, which will result, some 300 or so years from now, in its inevitable death. The question for Yockey is whether the West will enjoy health and strength in its old age, or whether it will be sickly, diseaseridden and miserable. Yockey terms the desirable state of health as "Cultural Vitalism" and the undesirable state of debility as "Cultural Pathology." The results of Cultural Pathology are Cul-

ture Distortion and Culture Retardation. Yockey labels the Jews as Culture Distorters. To the degree that America has been captured (spiritually, politically, economically and militarily) by the Jews, it too, is a force for Culture Distortion.

During the period of American and Soviet occupation of the Western Europe (1945-1992), the Americans were more dangerous to the health of the West than were the Soviets, precisely because of the Jewish control of the U.S. The Soviet Union, in Yockey's view, was less dangerous: although Russia was outside the boundaries of Western Culture, the Soviets under Stalin had thrown off Jewish rule and thus were less harmful to the health of the West. Although the Jews and their American puppets were Culture Distorters, Yockey termed the Russians merely as "barbarians." Ultimately, however, both the Americans and the Russians must be expelled from the Western European homeland. Only then can the West achieve the *Imperium* which is its destiny.

This is a very brief and rough summary of the central ideas of *Imperium*. Yockey's magnum opus contains much, much more. We invite our readers to explore the book for themselves. Certainly it contains much with which present-day White Nationalists will disagree - but there is also a huge amount of thought-provoking material and useful insights into Western history and politics from which all attentive readers will benefit.

**Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia**

#### FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Presented here for the first time is a preliminary bibliography of the works of Francis Parker Yockey, arranged chronologically. Any reader who would like to make a suggestion, correction or addition to this list is invited to contact Heritage and Destiny, either by postal mail or e-mail, at the addresses which appear on page two.*

1. *Philosophy of Constitutional Law*, unpublished paper written while at Georgetown University, 1936(?).
2. "The Tragedy of Youth," *Social Justice*, August 21, 1939.
3. "XXth Century Metaphysics," unpublished essay, late 1940(?).
4. "Life as Art," unpublished essay, December 1940.
5. *Why the Americans Did Not Go to Berlin*, pamphlet, 1946(?).
6. "The Possibilities of Germany," unpublished essay (presumed lost), October 1946.
7. *Imperium: The Philosophy of History and Politics*, published in two separate volumes, Westropa Press, 1948. (*Imperium oder Chaos*, German trans., Grabert Verlag, date unknown.)
8. *The Proclamation of London of the European Liberation Front*, Westropa Press, 1948 [written 1949].
9. "Thoughts Upon Waking," unpublished essay, June 1950 & October 1953.
10. "Thoughts - Personal and Superpersonal," unpublished essay, 1950(?).
11. "America's Two Ways of Waging War," two-part article, *Frontfighter*, December 1950 & January 1951.
12. "America's Two Ways of Waging War," speech (never delivered), with Sen. Joseph McCarthy, 1951.
13. "America's Two Political Factions," two-part article, *Frontfighter*, March 1953 & April 1952.
14. "What Is Behind the Hanging of Eleven Jews in Prague?" *National Renaissance Bulletin*, December 1952.
15. "Culture," unpublished essay, 1953.
16. *Der Feind Europas*, book, Autumn 1953. (Written in English and then translated into German for publication; first English draft written 1948).
17. "The Destiny of America," article, with James H. Madole, *National*



18. *The World in Flames: An Estimate of the World Situation*, essay published as a booklet, Le Blanc Press, 1961. (Finished New Year's Day 1960; published version includes material added by Frederick Charles Weiss and/or H. Keith Thompson.)

19. *The Enemy of Europe*, partial re-translation of *Der Feind Europas* back into English by "Walter von der Vogelweide" (pseudo.) in *Trud*, 1969-70 (issues 11, 12, 13 & 14, 34 and 36).

20. *Yockey: Four Essays*, booklet in magazine format, Oakleaf Press, 1971. (Collection of essays listed above: numbers 2, 14, 17 & 18. No. 17 has been reproduced without the portion written by Madole; no. 18 has been retitled "The Prague Treason Trial.")

21. *The Enemy of Europe*, complete re-translation by Thomas Francis, Liberty Bell Press, 1971.

*Addenda:* In the gray Sampsonite suitcase seized by the FBI in June, 1960, were a number of unpublished works by Yockey, about which nothing is known but their titles. These include:

22. "Thoughts on Polarity Relating to the Calculus of Polarities"

23. "The Polarity of the Psyche"

24. "Gedanken" (German for "Thoughts")

Additionally, there are rumors of two Yockey manuscripts which have never surfaced:

25. "America's Destiny" (which may or may not be related to number 17 above)

26. "America the Enemy"

*Notes:* A question mark after the year indicates that the date is conjectural or speculative. *Social Justice* was the newspaper of Father Charles Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice. Westropa Press was created by Yockey specifically for the publication of *Imperium* and *The Proclamation of London*. *Frontfighter* was the newsletter of the European Liberation Front. The *National Renaissance Bulletin* was the publication of the National Renaissance Party. *Trud* was a radical racist magazine published in the U.S. from 1968-71.

### Yockey's Name Is Encoded in the Text of *Imperium*

With the exception of a single newspaper article which he wrote at age 22, Yockey published all of his writings either anonymously or under a nom de guerre. *Imperium* was published under the name "Ulick Varange." Some people with a conspiratorial mindset have speculated that because his name is not on the first edition of the book perhaps Yockey is not its true author. One of those rumored to be the "true" author of *Imperium* is Yockey benefactor and political ally Frederick Charles Weiss (alias "XYZ"). Some followers of Sir Oswald Mosely alleged that *Imperium* was (at least in part) taken from Mosely's book *The Alternative* (1947), and that Sir Oswald was in some sense the author.

Fortunately, Yockey was a shrewd judge of human nature. He realized that because he chose not to put his real name on the book, others might try to claim the work as their own. Alternately, future historians might misidentify "Ulick Varange" and assign authorship to someone else. To assure that his identity as the author of *Imperium* was secure, Yockey encoded his name in the text in at least two locations. Here is the code: the first letter of each of the last seven paragraphs of the chapter "The History of American Imperialism" (pp. 479-81) spell out F-Y-O-C-K-E-Y. Just to be sure that no one mistakes this as a coincidence, a few pages later, in the "The American Revolution of 1933," the first letter of the first seven paragraphs of section II of the chapter (pp. 498-99) also spell out F-Y-O-C-K-E-Y. There is allegedly a third such instance which this reviewer has been unable to find.

continued from page 11

### TOLKIEN AND POLITICS

Much rubbish has recently been written about Tolkien. Some 'experts' now say that Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* is all about the events of World War II - with Hitler becoming the Dark Lord Sauron, and Saruman a hocus-pocus Mussolini.

However, during his lifetime Tolkien always denied this implied analogy, and with the publication of his private correspondence the reasons have become very clear.

Tolkien hated Communism, and went as far as blaming the Soviet Union (much more than Nazi Germany) for the outbreak of war. As the war drew to an end, he expressed grave doubts about just what Britain would get from it. He suspected that the war could only further the interests of America and the Soviet Union.

Sauron is not Hitler, and Aragorn most certainly is not a glorified version of Winston Churchill. If we want to relate Tolkien's work to the modern world, it can only be done by using it as a measure of our own status both as individuals and as a nation. In this regard, many Britons do not come up to par. Too many have already surrendered to evil, and in Tolkien's world people who do that are in for a very nasty shock.

Having used Tolkien's private correspondence to support the Racial Nationalist Cause, it must be admitted that there are more than a few letters that are rather confusing in the light of my analysis of his works.

In some of his letters, Tolkien mentions his dislike of "racialist theories", while in others he expresses admiration for the Jews. Resolving the apparent contradictions is not difficult once one understands that Tolkien was politically, very naive.

Tolkien was motivated by 'gut feelings' but outside of his work as an artist he was duped by the Establishment liars in much the same way as most other people are.

Tolkien could just not understand that what he had written was 'racialism'. To him they were quite noble and natural instincts, and could not possibly be the same thing as the 'mindless bigotry' of racialism. If theories of race seemed 'muddled' to him, it was only because he had allowed his views to be muddled by the Establishment.

As someone who described himself as a patriot and an admirer of "the noble northern spirit", it is rather hard to see him welcoming mass Immigration and the destruction of Britain's natural beauty.

His admiration for the Jews, was based on his romantic religious belief that they were still the race of prophets and sages as presented in the Bible.

He never became aware of their role in the furthering of the Communism he despised, nor did he understand their involvement in activities that were steadily eroding the moral fibre of Britain in the same way as Sauron destroyed the Numenoreans. In fact, Tolkien had portrayed the actions of Zionist Jewry more than once in his books without realizing it. Had he been aware of what the Zionist Jews were doing to his "noble northern spirit" one imagines that his admiration would have been very short-lived.

One should therefore be ready to excuse Tolkien's apparent contradictions, for he found the true expression of his beliefs in his art. Here he was able to articulate the sentiments of a healthy racial soul; one untainted by the Coca-Cola culture so prevalent in this cosmopolitan age. Artists have never made very good politicians, and it would be better to see him as his great hero Aragorn, for like him he was: "as one lost in thought of things long past or far away".

**Paul Comben, Edinburgh, Scotland.**

*EDITORS NOTE:* This article was first published in former NF magazine *New Nation*





# Book Review: *Race, Genetics & Society: Glayde Whitney on the Scientific and Social Policy Implications of Racial Differences*: – editor Kevin Lamb

Published by Scott-Townsend Publishers, Washington, DC, (2002). Soft cover, 182pp. Available in the USA for \$19.45 (post-paid) from Scott-Townsend Publishers, PO Box 34070, Washington, DC 20043 and in the UK for \$15 (post-paid) from Freedom Books, PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts, NF19 6HP.

Editor Kevin Lamb has put together a collection of writings by the distinguished geneticist Professor Glayde Whitney of Florida State University, a former President of the American Behavior Genetics Association, who died prematurely in February 2002 of complications arising from emphysema, aged only 62. Professor Whitney's writings in this book concentrate on the social and political implications of modern scientific research relating to individual and racial differences, as well as the efforts of ideologically motivated left wing activists to keep the wider public in ignorance of the now established importance of heredity.

Professor Whitney obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota and in the course of his subsequent academic career authored many scholarly publications in the fields of genetics and psychology. Becoming increasingly concerned for the future of humanity in the light of current world trends, in more recent years he began to express candid views in candid and revealing articles, which analyzed present-day social and political policies in the context of the available evidence that supports the overwhelming importance of heredity in shaping the limits of human behavior and hence the future of civilization.

Courageously publicizing the role of genes in determining individual and race differences in personality and behavior, he soon found himself following the path blazed by Henry Garrett, William Shockley, Dwight Ingle, Arthur Jensen and Roger Pearson who also attempted to draw public attention to the inherently disastrous nature of contemporary Political Correctness, and as a result suffered widespread disparagement at the hands of egalitarian ideologues and politically-biased critics.

However, Professor Whitney was much more than just a great writer in his final years. He was a supporter of the BNP (his article *The People that kill people*, was published in the July-August 2001 issue of *Heritage and Destiny*) and attended meetings when he could of the former AF-BNP. He spoke at many events hosted by conservative, revisionist and Nationalist groups throughout the USA. I had the pleasure of meeting him a number of times at such events and talking with him until the wee hours of the morning in hotel restaurant bars – sometimes over a beer or two!

Only partially protected by his status as a tenured professor, he soon came under fire when he challenged the prevailing miasma of misrepresentation and distortion concealing the realities of individual and racial differences in a presidential address to the Behavior

Genetics Association. Determined to expose the ideologically-motivated falsehoods advanced by egalitarian activists, both inside and outside academia, and refusing to be deterred by the virulent opposition mounted by his opponents, Professor Whitney instead increased his efforts to alert the general public to the significance of recent advances in genetic knowledge to the problems which face humanity in today's world – a task which so many other members of academe seem too timid to attempt – and to sort out fact from fiction

on scientific matters pertinent to racial variation, heredity, intelligence and individual differences.

He first became even more infamous with the politically correct lobby after he wrote the forward to David Duke's best selling autobiography – *My Awakening*, in 1999. This was a very brave move for a main stream University Professor and it brought him even more flack from both inside and out of Florida State. However Professor Whitney stuck to his guns and stood firm. He again refused to be intimidated by the Marxist rent-a-mob and the anti-White media and carried on his teachings, as well as his political writings and speech making. He even took David Duke's youngest daughter Kristin, under his wing when she became a student at Florida State.

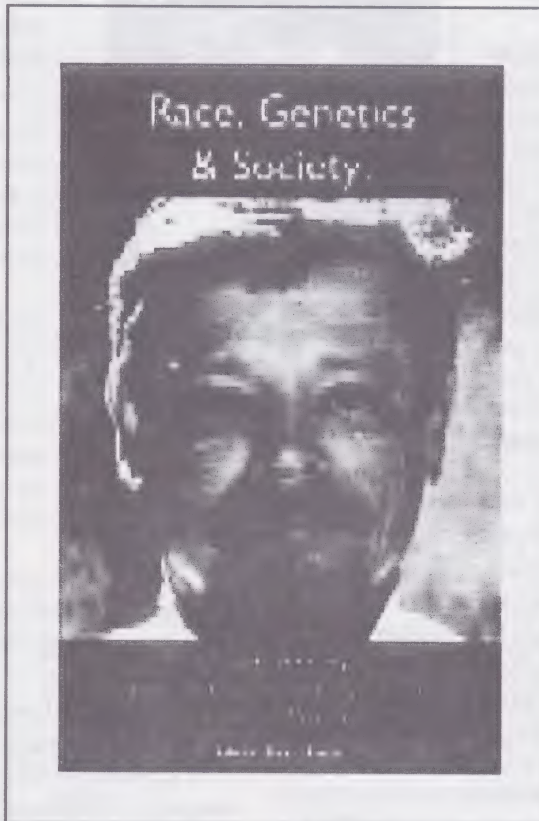
*Race, Genetics & Society* includes writings from Professor Whitney's Internet postings; and papers from *The Mankind Quarterly*; *American Renaissance*; *The Citizens Informer*; *The Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies* and *The Occidental Quarterly*. To supplement this selection of papers, the publishers have

included a comprehensive bibliography of his publications, both academic and popular, which appears in the appendix.

This is a very important book that all racial Nationalists on both sides of the Atlantic should read and then read again.

**Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire**

**EDITORS NOTE:** Scott-Townsend Publishers, who published *Race, Genetics & Society* also publish *The Mankind Quarterly*, a journal of social and physical anthropology, behavioral genetics, social psychology and mythology. Many of Professor Whitney's best writings can be found in this scholarly journal, which is available on subscription for \$39.50 per annum (plus \$12.00 for shipment to non-U.S. addresses), from Scott-Townsend, PO Box 34070, Washington, DC 20043, USA. You can also visit their website at [www.mankind.org](http://www.mankind.org). As well as *The Mankind Quarterly*, Scott-Townsend publish a whole host of interesting books on History; Politics and Current Affairs; Psychology; Philosophy; Evolution and Genetics; Anthropology and China. For a copy of their current catalog, which lists almost sixty titles, write to the same address.







## Book Review: *Old Thunder - A Life of Hilaire Belloc* by Joseph Pearce

Published by Harper Collins, (2002). Hardback, 352pp, Available for £20.00 (including postage in the UK) from Harper Collins, 77-85 Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, London, W6 8JB, Great Britain.

Joseph Pearce, the former Young National Front leader, turned Catholic writer, has written another fascinating biography *Old Thunder - A Life of Hilaire Belloc*. Although Pearce relies heavily upon two other books on Belloc, *The Young Hilaire Belloc* (Marie Belloc-Lowndes) and *The Life of Hilaire Belloc* (Robert Speaight) he has also done original research himself. The derivation of the book's title *Old Thunder*; is revealed in the first paragraph.

*At 4pm on 27th July, 1870, a violent thunderstorm welcomed the infant Belloc into the world.*

Belloc's ancestry is impressive. On his father's side he numbered among his forebears an Irish colonel who had marched with Napoleon, and on his mother's side he was descended from the great Joseph Priestley, who had revolutionized chemistry by his discovery of oxygen and the nature of combustion. How many of Belloc's great gifts were inherited it is impossible to say, and Pearce does no more than suggest that they might have been, but it is significant that Genesis, generation, gens, genereux and genius share the same root.

Pearce uses the same technique as he employed in *Wisdom and Innocence*, his biography of his other Catholic Nationalist hero G.K.Chesterton. In both books, he examines an aspect of his subject's work, and by following it through to a conclusion, takes the reader forward, chronologically. So we are introduced to Belloc, knight errant in love, soldier, scholar, traveler, poet, essayist, novelist, historian, biographer, artist, composer, apologist, distributist, political philosopher, the epitome of "Renaissance Man".

Pearce writes much of Belloc's travels, however we must remember travelling was Belloc's job. He earned his family's bread by lecturing in towns and cities across the country. He wrote essays, books

and dispatches on travel and foreign parts. A travel writer must travel, as must an historian and biographer.

Pearce brings home what many of us have forgotten, the sheer fame of Belloc. He has little to say of Distributism, but during his life, thousands listened to what Belloc had to say. Belloc had a wide following for his books, and for his political philosophy. Distributist thinking was still detectable in books and films until the 1960's.

Pearce concentrates upon those books and poems, which he considers, were better than anyone else has written. He rightly praises *Ha'nacker Mill* for its earth sorrow and *The Heroic Poem in Praise of Wine*, for its technical perfection, but I would have liked more about the content and message of the novels. For example it is improbable that many will have had the opportunity of reading *Belinda* which Pearce asserts is Belloc's best, but does not tell us what it is about! However one must admit the difficulty for an author in giving us more literary criticism in a volume which is not a literary biography.

Belloc is very difficult to classify. If we think of Bernard Shaw we immediately think, "plays". If we think H.G. Wells we immediately think "novels" and more particularly "Science Fiction", but with Belloc, as with Chesterton, no such easy classification comes to mind; they were poets, novelists, biographers, historians, distributists and Nationalists. The list seems endless.

Belloc's life was so often a mess, and sometimes tragic. He lost his wife when he was forty three, and his two sons died in two separate world wars. He was perennially hard up, which is one reason why he had to write so much. The book on Paris he published in 1900 is still the best popular history of the city in English: a work infused by his intuitive understanding of Latin order and spiritual romance.

A criticism of *Old Thunder* must be that Pearce skates over the question of Belloc's "anti-semitism". The Dreyfus trail was central to Belloc's evolution, and he saw "International Jewry" as a rootless, cosmopolitan force. Jewishness to Belloc meant not the Rabbi of Galilee, but all the forces of materialism.

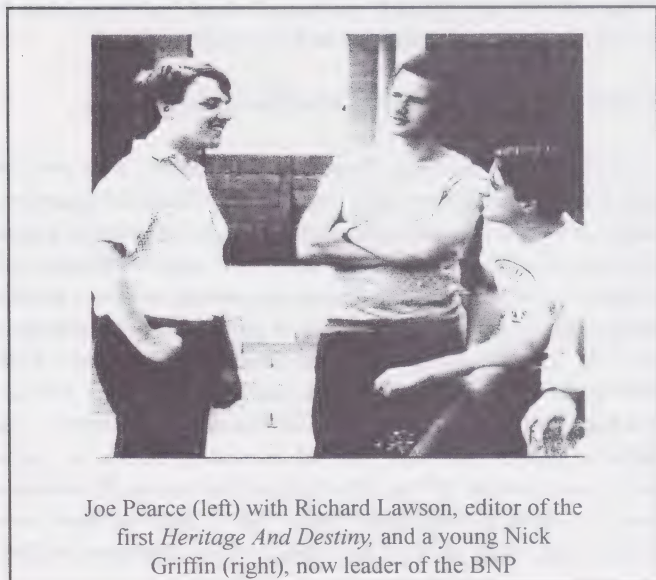
If the "anti-Semitism" smear is based, not upon written statements and utterances, but upon antipathy to the Catholic heritage which Belloc defended and the Distributism he advocated, the smears tell us more about those who spew them around than they do about Belloc.

Joseph Pearce has had the same type of smears thrown at him, ever since he left the National Front in the late 1980's, so perhaps it is obvious that a Bellocian enthusiast that he is, should try and defend one of his heroes from similar attacks.

With access to previously unpublished material in the form of Belloc's letters and photographs, Pearce's new biography uncovers a romantic, complex and solitary character. England to Belloc meant beer and Sussex ("my county"!); epic walks through her countryside and vigorous rants against the socialism and capitalism that threatened her in equal measure - and still do.

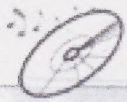
Pearce has written this book with devotion to his hero. It is a worthy companion volume to his biography of Chesterton which I hope to review in a future issue.

Reviewed by Paul Francis, New York, New York



Joe Pearce (left) with Richard Lawson, editor of the first *Heritage And Destiny*, and a young Nick Griffin (right), now leader of the BNP





## CD Review: *Ballads for the New Britain - Red, White & Blue* – compilation

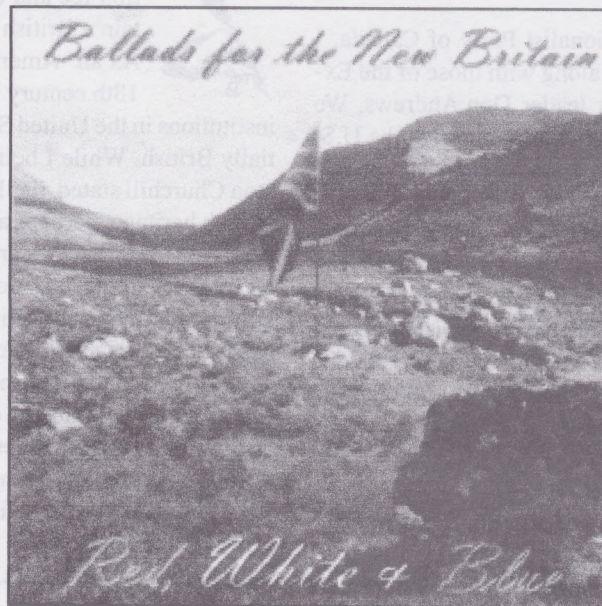
Produced by Excalibur, York, England, 2002. Stigger, Nemesis and Nick Griffin, nine tracks. Compilation CD released to benefit the BNP. Available in the UK for £8.00 (including postage) from Excalibur, PO Box 16, York, YO16 3YH, England.

Our flag the Union Jack is Red, White and Blue. So is the BNP's annual summer festival, which it has held successfully for the past three years. The 2002 gathering was by far the largest so far, with just over 1,000 people in attendance over the weekend. The main entertainment of the Saturday evening was in keeping with established RWB tradition. First on was John from Nemesis, who did his usual tight ballad set, getting the appreciate crowd singing along with his message of hope, pride and passion.

Then came Stigger, who displayed his talents not only as a song writer, singer, guitarist and crowd-worker that has made him the undisputed king of the British patriotic ballad scene, but as a great Nationalist. Not only did the audience join in singing, but he even had people dancing in the space between the rows of tiered seating and the stage!

There was even a hastily thrown together folk act involving Northern activist Chris Telford, with Nick Griffin, Billy and 'Doc' on backing vocals. Their rendition of the folk classics 'The Black Velvet Band' and 'Wild Rover' had the whole audience singing along.

However this Red, White and Blue is also the name of a new nationalist music project called *Ballads for the New Britain*, produced by Stigger, who is without doubt the one of the best



musicians to emerge from the nationalist movement scene in Britain for many a year and Nemesis, the finest patriotic band in Scotland. This CD looked good on paper and we have not been let down.

With nine tracks in all, the CD starts off with a cover song of the Old Skrewdriver classic 'Old Albion', a great tune which Stigger, himself a former member of Skrewdriver and good friend of the late, great Ian Stuart, definitely does justice to. This song is followed by another cover – a rendition of 'Ode to a dying people', which is one of the most moving songs which has ever been written, and it is good to

hear this song preformed live on in Ballard form on this CD.

Stigger excels with the songs 'Charity Begins at Home' and 'Vote for Change', tracks with pretty self-explanatory titles, which tell of the need to put our own people first, and which urge us to act fast and get Britain out of the tragic mess she finds herself in today.

Nemesis provide the tracks 'Overrun', 'Never too old' - an appeal for ex-nationalist activists who have 'dropped out' to get back involved with the movement and get active again. This track stands out from the others, and anyone who has been involved in the movement for any period of time will definitely empathize with the lyrics of this song - and 'Britannia'.

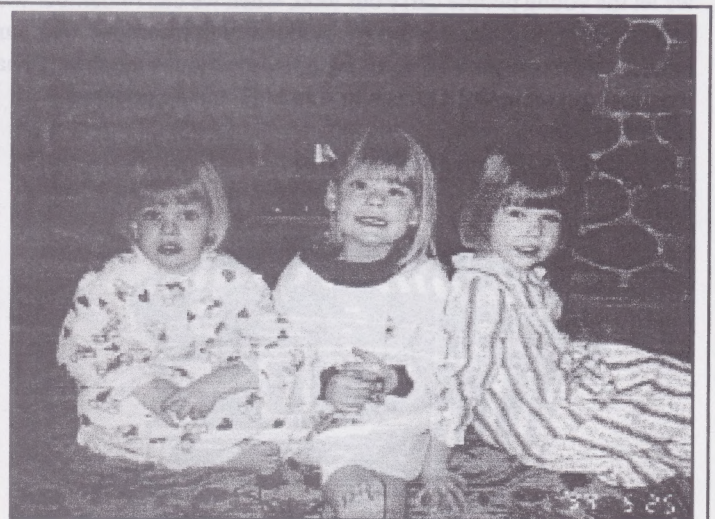
The track 'Red, White and Blue' is a tribute to the four nations of Britain (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) which make up the red, white and blue, and to the BNP, the largest and most electorally successful party which is doing anything to give Britain back hope and future glory. The highlight of the CD though is undoubtedly the reworked version of the classic 'Streets of London', which includes the two new verses coined by BNP leader Nick Griffin and performed by him at the second Red, White and Blue festival in 2001. Quite simply, the CD is great and well worth buying.

For veterans of the nationalist music scene this CD will not disappoint them, and for new supporters who have never heard a nationalist band before then this CD will provide them with a great introduction to this type of music. Red, White and Blue's *Ballads for the New Britain* is a must for every nationalist's music collection, whether they are British or not. It is musically very sound with intelligent lyrics. So if you have not already got a copy buy one. And if you have already got one, then buy another for a friend!

**Reviewed by Jamie Richards, Moorefield, West Virginia.**



**Stigger:**  
formerly with Skrewdriver -  
now nationalist ballad singer



**We must secure the existence of our people  
and a future for British children**



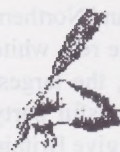
# Letters From Readers



Sir - I have been a Christian for sixteen years and involved with the U.S. Taxpayers/Constitution Party for eight years. Before my conversion I was involved with "radical socialists" After I received a couple of sample copies of your magazine *Heritage and Destiny*, all of a sudden many things started "clicking". I've been working with Africans for sometime now and I've most certainly had enough, I don't think I need to tell you any more! I'm truly looking forward to receiving the next issue of *Heritage and Destiny*. If there's anyone in the Western part of New York State who wishes to get in active please pass my name on.

Justice then Peace,

**Thomas P. Quinn, Hemlock, New York.**

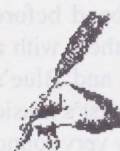


Sir - On behalf of the Nationalist Party of Canada, I extend our greetings to you along with those of the Executive of the NPC and our leader Don Andrews. We were made aware of your publication through the U.S. newspaper - *The Truth At Last*. As we support both European rights in Canada and racial Nationalists worldwide. We support all British Nationalists and their efforts and congratulate you on your recent electoral victories. The NPC have held a European Heritage week each year since 1994. This year it's in October. We hold this event to commemorate the contribution of European culture and history to Canada's multi-ethnic mosaic. You may find more details of our European Heritage Week on the Nationalist Party of Canada's website at - [webhome.idirect.com/~natparty](http://webhome.idirect.com/~natparty)

With personal best wishes,

**Robert Mladzinski-Smith, Party Secretary,**

**300 Coxwell Avenue, Box 3037, Toronto, Canada, M4L 2A1.**



Sir - Thank you for the coverage of the July 29 protest at the German Embassy, by the AF-BNP and the National Alliance. I congratulate all your members who were brave enough to risk being injured, and possibly even worse, in order to take a stand for what is right. I did notice that all the members were, what I would consider, being sixty years old, young people. What is wrong with we senior citizens? Do we not care for the future of our grandchildren? Why do we let the young people carry our load, when we can remember what real freedom was like, before the politically correct took over, and began to corrupt our media, or schools, even our churches. I challenge all of you senior citizens to stand tall and be counted.

Best Regards.

**Lucy Jackson, New York, New York.**



Sir - I am writing in the hope that the enclosed subscription fee and contribution will assist your efforts to retain a British identity and homeland for native Britons. As an American of indubitably British descent (from 18th century England and Wales), I realize that the best institutions in the United States (namely the system of law) are essentially British. While I believe that a previous "quarrel", as Sir Winston Churchill stated, has kept the U.S. from realizing the value of its British heritage, perhaps a day will come when many Americans will state with pride that they are English, Welsh, Ulster or Scottish-Americans. Accordingly, it is most important to me that Britons retain their cultural and ethnic identities. The alternative is to succumb to the same American mediocrity that afflicts so many of my countrymen. Many unfortunate souls in the United States have no true understanding of the importance of culture and ethnicity. I believe that symptoms of this include a deterioration of moral, ethical, and personal standards as well as attempting to replace lost identity with materialism. This is always unsatisfying.

Keep up the good work.

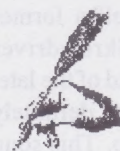
**Martin Langly, Norfolk, Virginia.**



Sir - In West Virginia, where I live, the Attorney General classifies as a "hate incident" acts which are not criminal but still offensive or hurtful to preferred minorities. Local police are urged to keep track of such goings on. Were I to stand on a sidewalk in my local town handing out copies of Jared Taylor's booklet *The Color of Crime*, that would qualify as a hate incident. Fortunately, the people who wrote the U.S. Constitution were British. French or Spanish colonists would never have seen the need for a bill of rights containing, inter alia, our First Amendment.

Yours Truly,

**Howard Fezell, Frederick, Maryland. [www.SecondAmendment.net](http://www.SecondAmendment.net)**



Sir - Congraduations, we hear that you are starting up *Heritage and Destiny* again. We sure have missed it over here in the States, as there is a real shortage of quality Nationalist publications. The other good news is that *National Vanguard* has been published again. The National Alliance have brought the magazine back out again after the sad death of Dr. William Pierce last year. The NA are going from strength to strength under the new leadership of Erich Gliebe and Kevin Strom and membership is now at an all time high. Don't write America off just yet. I know things look grim over here, but remember we still have that revolutionary spirit that you Brits lost after 1776!

Yours Sincerely,

**Todd Westerman, Seattle, Washington.**



# Mucking About In The Great Scam

## George Orwell and The Spanish Civil War – Part III

He is taken to several hospitals. His doctors tell him the bullet missed his aorta by a millimeter and it is a “miracle” he is alive. He has sustained nerve damage and cannot move his right arm, nor can he speak.

He is transferred to a hospital in Barcelona. His wife Sonia has been in the city some time. She assists him, and informs him of political developments in the city. The Valencia government has ordered all militias to surrender their arms. The militias refuse. Valencia controlled security forces begin hunting down Anarchists. Street fighting breaks out again, more fiercely now.

The genuine, revolutionary Left is now disintegrating. Foreign volunteers begin fleeing Spain. Many are arrested by the Soviet-controlled Popular Army, Assault Guards, Guardia Civil or police and imprisoned. Some are shot. Orwell notices that these forces possess arms far better than those the militias have.

Orwell is told by his doctors that he will never speak again. His arm is recovering. Orwell is given a medical discharge. The Valencia government continues its clean-up of Anarchists, whom it accuses in its press of being “Trotskyists.” It is obvious that the Valencia government is spending as much effort on the Anarchists as on Franco.

Barcelona is infested with spies and informers. Orwell is convinced now that the “Soviet advisors” have deliberately sabotaged the workers’ revolution. He is convinced that the war against Franco is lost and begins making plans to escape Spain as the police are closing in on him.

Orwell and Sonia are nearly arrested in Barcelona. A few days later, after trying to help some comrades get out of jail, the two manage to cross into France by train.

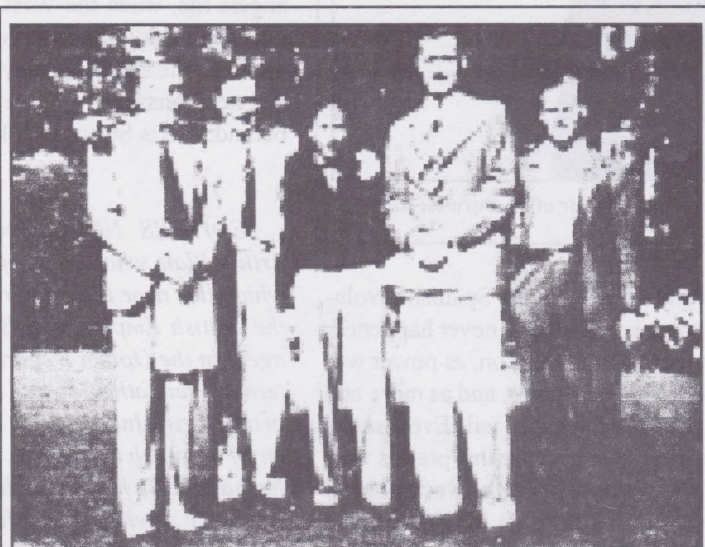
The disintegration of honest Leftist Spanish opposition to Franco, and the hijacking of these forces by the “Soviet advisors,” badly disillusioned Orwell. He realizes that propaganda has neutralized armed force and mass will. He knows the “Soviet advisors” are responsible for it. *Homage* is the chronicle in which one can see him emerge from the campus Left. He devotes several chapters to the Spanish press, and the foreign press’s coverage of the war. The atmosphere in Barcelona the last few weeks he was there was, he writes, “As if some huge evil intelligence were brooding over the town. Everyone noticed it and remarked on it.” Orwell admits he could not figure out what was going on. The street fighting involved everyone, and the coalitions dissolved and reformed, every other day.

Orwell understands that the “Soviet advisors” got a toehold in the Valencia government because they were providing most of the Republicans’ arms and supplies. What he doesn’t come around to examining hard enough is why they stopped the workers’ revolution in Spain. The best he can do is cite the ownership of Spanish assets by foreign companies—implying that Capitalists intervened using the Valencia government as the mechanism. But would that not have put Communists and Capitalists in bed together? It is far out of the

orbit of his imagination, however, to think that Communism is just a way of politicians getting a hold of wealth. There was other evidence that this was so. Orwell talks of weapons carried by government controlled Assault Guards, the best troops:

All of them were armed with brand-new rifles of the type known as ‘the Russian rifle’ (these rifles were sent to Spain by the U.S.S.R. but were, I believe, manufactured in America).

Now, one would think that military rifles manufactured by a capitalist country, in the hands of Capitalism’s archenemy, would make Orwell pause. Could they possibly be colluding? How on earth did those rifles go from a U.S. arsenal to the Soviet Union? Orwell ends it here.



Independent Labour Party Summer School 1937  
(Orwell second from the right)

The actions of the “Soviet advisors” in Spain were part of a general strategy. In all upheavals there is an apparent control and the actual control; there is scarecrow opposition and real opposition. The “Soviet advisors,” upon arriving, infiltrated those Spanish organizations that would be useful to their goals, and propagandized against those that were not. The press power the “Soviet advisors” had is wondrous. Immediately their propaganda dominated the pro-Valencia press in Spain, and the foreign press, for the most part, supported the Valencia line. Orwell writes extensively on

this. Yet, his reasoning faltered. He did not really want to know. It may be that he lacked the cynicism, the hard eye, a deep dive requires. Indeed, this marks the fatal naiveté that infects the White race more deeply than it does other races. That instinctive resistance against thinking badly of people who apparently mean well; to assume others have a good heart and are honest. And Orwell was honest—foolishly so, exemplified by an incident near the end of his time in Spain when he was trying to free his POUM comrades from a government prison.

Orwell was indeed an odd man. (“I hate mountains, even from a spectacular point of view.”) His sensitive, decent nature consigned him to hope politics. He was a mix of upper middle class mores and radical cures. One has reason to admire a man this complex who manages to stay sane, sober and out of jail. But too many points Orwell skips, and, I suspect that had he seen the full aftermath of the Allied “victory” over Fascism, he might have swung farther to what we call “the Right.” Clearly he was moving toward that ground which is the only ground the awakened White man or woman can be in. “Right” and “Left” are exhausted, rotten scams, and any White person still in it sleeps, or makes a living there. In the end the “wrong” side in Orwell’s mind won anyway. The Third Reich flamed out in a shallow trench, and the Workers’ Paradise drank all its own blood, but Capitalism is more powerful and insidious than ever.

But the ostensible rescuers of the hungry, unemployed Spaniard, the Communists, turned quite against him. The thing for which the





George Orwell with a native sword, a souvenir of his Burmese days

anti-Fascist is not here now. He was for equality and justice and the self-determination of peoples; he opposed imperialism. And what's on now? Let me repeat: Orwell and his Republican comrades, and all the anti-Nazis and newspaper Liberals and university Leftists of his day are not here now. And we should ask, What would they think, what would they say, if they saw their England now? London is but half White and sliding to all brown; Bradford has gone to Pakistan and Islam. And the same for all the egalitarians and world-healers who started this chain of destruction: Senator Sumner and Harriet Beecher Stowe are not here to see the spawn of Uncle Tom turn righteous Yankee cities into savage pestholes. All leadership, Labour and Conservative, Republican and Democrat, whores and step-an-fetchits for Zion and Big Capital, carry on while the West and the White race is sinking into consumerist nihilism and demise.

Orwell's masterwork, *1984*, is vague. He makes "power for its own sake" the heart of the totalitarian drive. Sorry, George, that's not enough. That disappointed me years ago when I first read it; now it angers me, when the West is being transformed, two steps forward one step back, into an anthill. We need names and DNA roadmaps. We need the smelly, greasy history that schoolma'm never taught us. We need answers; we need to survive. It is time to leave Orwell behind. He is Survival Politics 451. Now it is time for grad school.

D.M.Richey, Arlington, Virginia.

*EDITORS NOTE: George Orwell, was the pen name for Eric Arthur Blair, who was born in 1903 in the Indian village of Motiharu, which lies near the border of Nepal. At that time India was part of the British Empire, and Blair's father Richard, held a post as an agent in the Opium Department of the Indian Civil Service. His paternal grandfather too had been part of the British Raj and had served in the British-Indian army. His mother, Ida Mael Blair was the daughter of a French tradesman. She was eighteen years younger than her husband. Eric had one elder sister called Marjorie. The family led a relatively privileged and fairly pleasant existence in helping to administer the Empire. Although not very wealthy - Orwell later described them ironically as "lower-upper-middle class"!*

Communists were working was not to postpone the Spanish revolution till a more suitable time, but to make sure that it never happened. This became more and more obvious as time went on, as power was twisted more and more out of working-class hands, and as more and more revolutionaries of every shade were flung into jail. Every move was made in the name of military necessity, because this pretext was, so to speak, ready-made, but the effect was to drive the workers back from an advantageous position and into a position in which, when the war was over, they would find it impossible to resist the reintroduction of capitalism.

White Nationalists should be wary of Orwell the novelist, and Orwell the analyst, and Orwell the symbol all, for the simple reason that he has been published and the media likes him. The media give exposure only to the useful. He has long been in the realm of the cliché. The name "George Orwell" has become the padding for public malaise, for people justifiably worried about the continuing diminution of the individual. They shriek and pound the walls of their cell that it's all so "Orwellian," and then, spent, they return to their televisions. And, taking a hard look at the whole thing, what does Orwell really teach us except that words make "reality" and can be tuned to produce almost any particular effect, even a deception of unbelievable proportions? He felt it himself, as he wrote in "Looking Back".

As to the Russians, their motives in the Spanish war are completely inscrutable. Did they, as the pinks believed, intervene in Spain in order to defend Democracy and thwart the Nazis? Then why did they intervene on such a niggardly scale and finally leave Spain in the lurch? Or did they, as the Catholics maintained, intervene in order to foster revolution in Spain? Then why did they do all in their power to crush the Spanish revolutionary movements, defend private property and hand power to the middle class as against the working class? Or did they, as the Trotskyists suggested, intervene simply in order to *prevent* a Spanish revolution? Then why not have backed Franco? Indeed, their actions are easily explained if one assumes that they were acting on several contradictory motives.

And one should keep in mind, above all things, that Orwell the

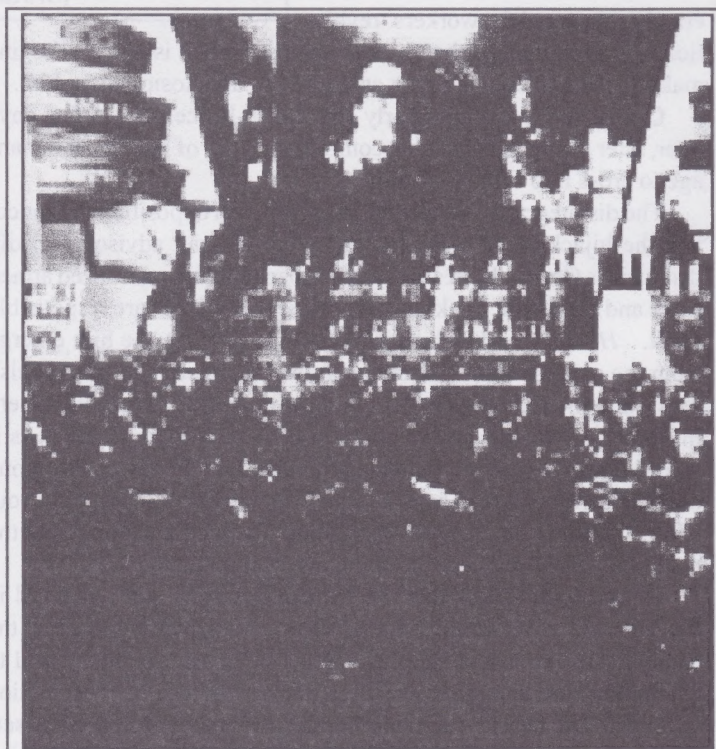


Image of the filming of George Orwell's "1984" in 1955